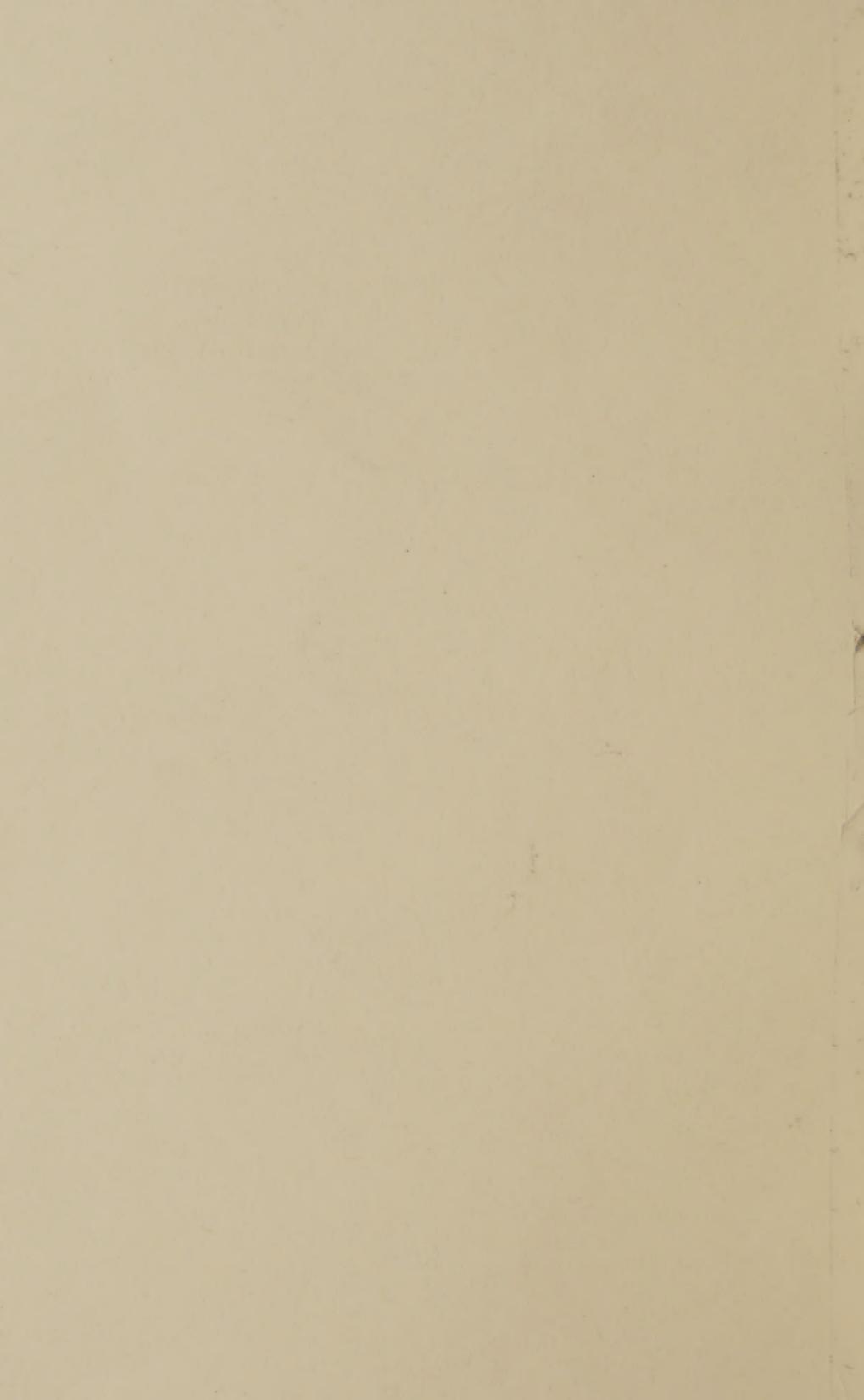


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62.11  
1941

Planting Guide and Catalog  
OF COLORADO GROWN PLANTS



Arapahoe Acres Nursery

LITTLETON, COLORADO

Phone Englewood 1295



ARAPAHOE ACRES

**This Year** We have again enlarged and improved our little catalog and planting guide. We have added several new features to help make it more useful to you. It is now almost a manual of cultivated plants which are suitable for growing in Colorado.

We have, as usual, added many new and improved species of plants which our experiments have shown are desirable for growing here; and are also listing perennials for the first time.

- We have placed this mark opposite the description of some outstanding plants, to which we wish to call your especial attention.

We have added sketches of the leaves of many shrubs and trees, and have included the pronunciation and definition of all plant names. We have also added several more lists to help make the selection of plants easier and more accurate. Even the paper is better and there are sixteen more pages.

All of these improvements are expensive but we hope that you will enjoy them and find them helpful. Keep this book for future reference. We have tried to make all descriptions, and names, as well as spelling and pronunciation, correct. We invite you to call our attention to any error, however slight.

We have a greater assortment of plants in the nursery than we have ever had before, and the quality is unusually high. We are proud to have you compare our stock with that grown anywhere. Naturally it costs a great deal to grow plants the way that we do, but we are confident that you will appreciate the extra quality when you see it. We still are very particular about digging these plants with an extra lot of roots, and delivering them to you fresh and full of life.

We urge you to visit the nursery and inspect all these growing things. We will be glad to show you around and if you should want anything you may select it yourself.

You can buy plants for less if you wish, but we confidently believe that no one anywhere can give you more value for your money than we can.

GEORGE W. KELLY, Pres. & Manager.

One view in the garden of  
Mr. and Mrs. George M. Ortman,  
4660 S. Franklin



# Shrubs . . .

Figure at right of name indicates average mature height.  
N. following name indicates a native Colorado plant.



ROCKY  
MOUNTAIN  
MAPLE  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  Natural Size



GINNALA  
MAPLE  
 $\frac{1}{3}$



TARTARIAN  
MAPLE  
 $\frac{1}{3}$



MOUNTAIN ALDER  
 $\frac{1}{3}$

## Acer ginnala, GINNALA MAPLE or AMUR MAPLE

12'

*Acer [ay'-ser] ginnala [gin-a'-la] of uncertain origin, Asiatic.*

- A beautiful shrub maple. The leaves are very attractive and in the fall turn to a brilliant red. 6-8 foot \$2.00, 5-6 foot \$1.50, 4-5 foot \$1.00, 3-4 foot 75c

## Acer glabrum, ROCKY MOUNTAIN MAPLE N. 10'

*glabrum [glab'-rum] smooth*

More dense and bushy than the Ginnala Maple. A neat and attractive shrub. Leaf-stems and winter buds a bright red.

5-6 foot \$2.00, 4-5 foot \$1.50, 3-4 foot \$1.00

## Acer tataricum, TARTARIAN MAPLE

20'

*tataricum, [ta-tar'-i-kum] from old province of Tartary in central Asia.*

A large shrub similar to Ginnala Maple. Leaves not lobed.

75c

## Alnus tenuifolia, MOUNTAIN ALDER

N. 15'

*Alnus [all-nus] Ancient Latin name*

*tenuifolia [ten-u-i-fo'-le-ah] slender-leaved*

Native tree-like shrub, useful for tall backgrounds. Likes wet places. Smooth gray bark and interesting seed cones.

3-4 foot \$1.25, 2-3 foot 75c

## Amorpha canescens, LEADPLANT

N. 3'

*Amorpha [ah-mor'-fah] From Greek meaning deformed, from fact that altho of the pea family the flowers are not complete as other peas.*

*canescens [kah-nes'-ens] white-hairy*

● A low shrub with silvery-white foliage and heads of violet-blue flowers throughout late summer. Very hardy. Likes a sunny place.

2-2½ foot \$1.00, 18-24 inch 75c

## Amorpha fruticosa, INDIGOBUSH

N. 6'

*fruticosa [fru-ti-ko'-sah] woody or shrub-like.*

Loose growth. Purple flowers in June. Good for dry places.

6-8 foot \$1.50

## Amorpha nana, DWARF INDIGOBUSH.

N. 2'

*nana [naa'-nah] Dwarf.*

Hardy and drouth resistant. Fern-like leaves, and spikes of purple flowers in summer. 18-24 inch 75c

## Aralia spinosa, DEVILS WALKING STICK

15'

*Aralia [a-ray'-li-ah] origin unknown*

*spinosa [spy-noh'-sah] full of spines*

Also called Angelica Tree and Hercules Club. Large prickly stems and very large compound tropical-looking leaves. Unusual half-hardy shrub.

6-8 foot \$1.50

## Berberis Koreana, KOREAN BARBERRY

4'

*Berberis [bur'-ber-is] Arabic name*

*koreana [kore'-e-a'-nah] From Korea.*

A new barberry with large leathery leaves and long clusters of bright red berries. Resistant to wheat Rust. Recommended in the east. We are watching it with interest here.

18-24 inch 50c

## Shrubs

**Berberis thunbergi, JAPANESE BARBERRY 3'**  
*thunbergi [thun-bur'-ji] From Thunberg, A Swedish botanist.*

A good dwarf shrub for low informal hedges or specimens. Thorny stems and attractive red berries in fall and winter. Prefers rich clay soil.

2-3 ft. \$1.00, 18-24 in. 75c, 12-18 in. 50c

**Berberis thunbergi atropurpurea,  
RED-LEAF BARBERRY 3'**  
*atropurpurea [at-row-pur-pu'-re-ah] dark purple.*  
 Leaves red all summer. Very attractive but not as hardy or vigorous as the Japanese variety.  
 12-15 inch 65c

**Berberis thunbergi erecta. TRUE HEDGE  
COLUMNBERRY 3'**  
*erecta [e-rect'-ah] erect, upright*  
 Plant Patent No. 110. The new dense upright form of Japanese barberry. Hardy and reliable here.  
 18-24 inch 50c

**Betula fontinalis, ROCKY MOUNTAIN  
BIRCH N. 12'**

*Betula [bet'-eu-lah] ancient Latin name*  
*fontinalis [fon-ti-na'-lis] arched or drooping like a fountain*

● A native tree-like shrub, found growing in moist places in company with the Mountain Alder. Branchlets slender and graceful, and the bark a beautiful cherry brown. 3-4 foot \$1.00, 18-24 in. 50c

**Buddleia Ile de France, BUTTERFLY BUSH 4'**  
*Buddleia [bud'-lee-ah or bud-lee'-ah] from Adam Buddle an English botanist.*

*Ile de France [el'-duh-frahn'-ce] Isle of France*  
 Large reddish-purple spikes of flowers in summer. They are very fragrant and attract butterflies. Should be treated as a perennial, as it dies to the ground each winter. Large 3-year plants \$1.00

**Buddleia fortunei, FORTUNE BUTTERFLY  
BUSH 4'**

*fortunei [for-tun'-ne-i] From Robert Fortune.*  
 Long heads of pure lilac flowers with orange eye  
 Plant Patent No. 206. Large 3-year plants \$1.25

**Caragana arborescens, SIBERIAN PEA 10'**  
*Caragana [kar-ah-gay'-nah] Mongolian name.*  
*arborescens [ahr-boh-res'-enz] Becoming tree-like or woody*

Narrow upright growth, useful for tall hedges or specimens. Neat foliage and small yellow flowers in early spring. Very hardy and drouth resistant.  
 6-8 ft. \$1.50, 5-6 ft. \$1.00, 4-5 ft. 75c, 3-4 ft. 50c

**Caragana pygmaea, DWARF PEA-SHRUB 2'**  
*pygmaea [pig-mee'-ah] Dwarf*  
 A very dwarf shrub with small green leaves and small orange flowers. Hardy.

18-24 in. 60c, 12-18 in. 40c



## Shrubs

### Cercocarpus parvifolius, MOUNTAIN MAHOGANY

N. 6'

*Cercocarpus [cer-co-kar'-pus]* Bearing fruit with a long hairy tail.

*parvifolius [pahr-vi-foh'-li-us]* Small leaved

An interesting native shrub of dry hillsides. Covered in fall with peculiar twisted fuzzy-tailed seeds.

4-5 foot \$2.00, 1-2 foot 50c

### Colutea arborescens, BLADDER SENNA

6'

*Colutea [koh-leu'-te-ah]* Ancient Greek, from region in Mediterranean

*arborescens [ahr-boh-res'-enz]* Becoming tree-like or woody.

Foliage and flower similar to Siberian Pea, but of more spreading habit and not as hardy. The attractive seed pods hang on thruout winter and are silvery color and inflated like a balloon.

4-5 foot \$1.00

### Cornus stolonifera coloradensis, COLORADO DOGWOOD

N. 6'

*Cornus [kaur'-nus]* Ancient Latin name

*stolonifera [sto-lon-if-er-ah]* Bearing stolons or runners that take root.

*coloradensis [kol-o-ray-den'-sis]* From Colorado

One of the most useful all-around shrubs. Graceful and symmetrical habit of growth. Stems are bright red all winter, making an interesting spot of color, especially good in association with evergreens. Ours is especially selected stock from the best native plants.

4-5 ft. \$1.25, 3-4 ft. \$1.00, 2-3 ft. 75c

### Cornus stolonifera lutea, GOLDETNTWIG DOGWOOD

6'

*lutea [leu'-te-ah]* Yellow

Similar to the Red Dogwood, but the stems are golden yellow, and it is not as hardy. 3-4 foot \$1.00

### Corylus rostrata, BEAKED HAZEL

N. 6'

*Corylus [kor-i-lus]* Ancient Greek name.

*rostrata [ros-tray-tah]* Having a beak

Interesting native shrub found growing on moist north slopes. Slow growing.

18-24 inch 60c

### Cotoneaster acutifolia, PEKING COTONEASTER

6'

*Cotoneaster [koh-toh-ne-as'-ter]* similar to a quince.

*acutifolia [ah-cute-ah-fol'-e-ah]* acutely-leaved.

A clean nicely-shaped shrub, with slender spreading branches bearing small glossy dark green leaves. Small bloom, but the attractive black berries hang on all winter. 4-5 ft. \$1.25, 3-4 ft. \$1.00, 2-3 ft. 75c

### Crataegus coccinea, THICKET HAWTHORN

25'

*Crataegus [krah-tee'-gus]* Ancient Greek from "kratos" strength

*coccinea [kok-sin'-e-ah]* Scarlet

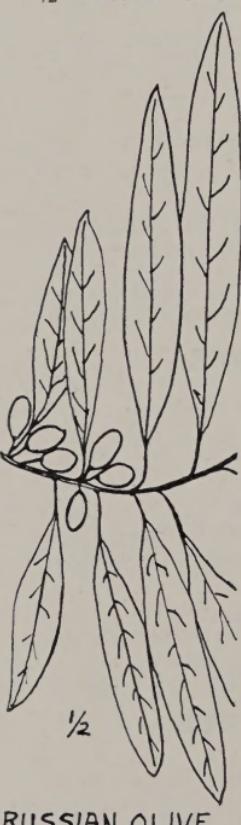
Large leaves brilliantly colored in fall. White spring blossoms and red autumn fruits.

4-5 ft. \$2.00, 3-4 ft. \$1.50



MOUNTAIN  
MAHOGANY

½ Natural Size



RUSSIAN OLIVE

## Shrubs

### **Crataegus coccinoides, BRILLIANT HAWTHORN**



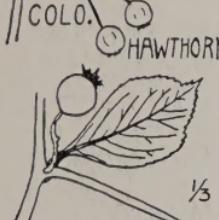
THICKET HAWTHORN



BRILLIANT



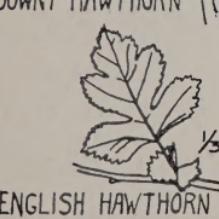
COLO.



COCKSPUR THORN



DOWNT HAWTHORN



ENGLISH HAWTHORN



PAUL'S SCARLET

HAWTHORN

### **Crataegus coloradensis, COLORADO HAWTHORN**

15'

*coccinoides* [kok'-sin-oy-dees] Similar to the scarlet

A broad-headed small tree bearing white flowers and large shiny red fruit. Attractive red and yellow fall color.  
3-4 ft. \$1.25, 2-3 ft. \$1.00

### **Crataegus crus-galli, COCKSPUR THORN**

N. 15'

*coloradensis* [kol'-o-ray-den'-sis] From Colorado

A large informal shrub or small tree, having masses of white flowers in spring and persistent red fruit in fall. Attractive yellow-brown bark. Slow growing.  
1-2 foot 50c

### **Crataegus crus-galli, COCKSPUR THORN**

10'

*crus-galli* [kruse-gall'-ah] Christ galled, from its supposed use as the crown-of-thorns.

A low-spreading round-headed type. Showy, fragrant, white spring blossoms followed by many small red apples which hang on most of the winter. Long thorns. Good fall color.  
4-5 ft. \$1.50, 3-4 ft. \$1.00

### **Crataegus mollis, DOWNT HAWTHORN**

20'

*mollis* [mol'-lis] Soft-hairy

Usually grown in the form of a small symmetrical tree. White flowers in spring and large red edible fruit in fall. 5-6 ft. \$1.50, 4-5 ft. \$1.00, 3-4 ft. 75c

### **Crataegus oxyacantha, ENGLISH HAWTHORN**

12'

*oxyacantha* [ok-si-ah-kan'-tha] Sharp thorned.

The most delicate fine textured and slow growing of the hawthorns. Subject to apple blight.  
6-8 ft. \$3, 5-6 ft. \$2.00

### **Crataegus oxyacantha pauli, PAUL'S SCARLET THORN**

12'

Clusters of beautiful double red flowers in favorable years. Similar in habit of growth to the English Hawthorn, but not as hardy here.  
3-4 ft. \$1.50

### **Cydonia japonica, FLOWERING QUINCE**

5'

*Cydonia* [sy-doh'-ni-ah] Called by Romans "Apples from Cydon."

*japonica* [jay-pon'-i-kay] From Japan  
Brilliant red flowers early in spring. Slow growing.  
3-4 ft. \$1.25, 2-3 ft. \$1.00

### **Elaeagnus angustifolia, RUSSIAN OLIVE**

30'

*Elaeagnus* [el-e-ag'-nus or ee-le-ag'-nus] Ancient Greek meaning a kind of willow, also from "elaios" olive.

*angustifolia* [an-gus-ti-fo'-li-ah] narrow-leaved  
A very hardy and drought resistant shrub with silvery-gray leaves. May be grown as a large shrub or trimmed as a hedge.  
8-10 ft. \$2.00, 6-8 ft. \$1.50, 4-5 ft. 75c, 2-3 ft. 50c

### **Euonymus alatus, WINGED EUONYMUS**

6'

*Euonymus* [eu-on'-i-mus] Ancient Greek name meaning "a plant of good repute."

*alatus* [ay-lay'-tus] Winged  
Rose-red and green corky bark, red-orange fruit and rose red leaves in fall.  
3-4 ft. \$1.25, 2-3 ft. \$1.00

## Shrubs



### **Euonymus atropurpureus, WAHOO or BURNING BUSH**

12'

*atropurpureus* [at-row-pur-pu'-re-us] Deep purple. Somewhat similar to the European Burning bush but of slower growth, larger leaves and much richer fall color. Attractive red and orange fruit hanging on till late.

3-4 ft. \$1.25

### **Euonymus europaeus, EUROPEAN BURNING BUSH**

15'

*europaeus* [eu-roh'-pee-us] From Europe.

Also called Spindle Tree. A large shrub with dark green leaves and stems. Upright habit of growth. Rose-red fall leaves and red-orange fruit in fall and winter.

4-5 ft. \$1.50, 3-4 ft. \$1.00

### **Euonymus yedoensis, YEDDO EUONYMUS**

12'

*yedoensis* [yed-o-en'-sis] From Yedo Japan

Described by Morton Arboretum as follows: "Almost tree-like in stature is this stiff-branched, flat-topped form from Japan. Its dark foliage is among the boldest of any of the spindle trees being coarse and leathery, and in autumn it assumes attractive coloring. The deeply lobed fruiting capsules are rose pink and the arils scarlet."

2-3 ft. 75c

### **Euonymus planipes. EUONYMUS**

20'

*planipes* [plan'-i-pes] flat foot

Small tree or large shrub. Recommended as a new and desirable kind by eastern arboretums and authorities. Has been hardy and grown well here.

2-3 foot 75c

### **Exochorda grandiflora, PEARL BUSH**

6'

*Exochorda* [ek-soh-kaur'-dah] meaning "external chord" from formation of seed.

*grandiflora* [gran-di-flo'-rah] Large flowered.

A beautiful half-hardy shrub, bearing white flowers which resemble pearls when in bud.

3-4 ft. \$1.00, 2-3 ft. 75c

### **Fontanesia fortunei, FORTUNE**

#### **FONTANESIA**

12'

*Fontanesia* [fon-ta-nee'zi-ah] From R. L. Desfontaines, French botanist.

*fortunei* [for-tu'-ne-i] From Robert Fortune, a botanist

A new shrub similar to privet. Grows rapidly and seems to be quite hardy here. Can be clipped.

4-5 foot \$1.00

### **Forestiera neomexicana, MOUNTAIN**

#### **PRIVET**

N. 10'

*Forestiera* [for'-es-ti-ee'-ra] From Forestier, a French Physician

*neomexicana* [ne-o-mek-si-ka'-nah] From New Mexico.

● A native shrub similar to privet. Hardy and useful for specimens or hedge.

3-4 foot \$1.00, 2-3 foot 75c

### **Forsythia spectabilis, SHOWY BORDER**

#### **FORSYTHIA**

8'

*spectabilis* [spek-tab'-i-lis] Spectacular or showy.

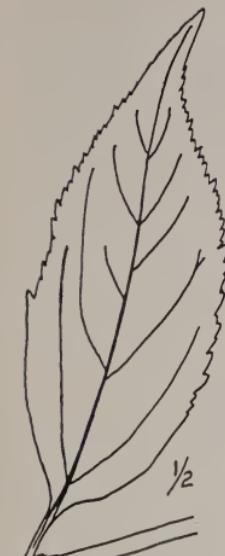
The familiar early blooming Golden Bells. Flowers large and profuse (when not killed by a late frost). Quick growing and of upright habit.

6-8 foot \$1.50, 5-6 foot \$1.00



## Shrubs

- Forsythia ovata, KOREAN FORSYTHIA 6'**  
*Forsythia* [for-sy'-thi-ah, or for-sith'-i-ah] *For*  
*Wm. Forsyth*, an English horticulturist.  
*ovata* [o'-vah-tah] *egg-shaped, referring to the*  
*leaves.*
- A new forsythia, earlier than any other. Also harder,  
 blooming when others are winter killed. Not as  
 showy as others but more worth while because of its  
 habit of blooming every year. 3-4 foot 75c
- Forsythia suspensa, WEEPING GOLDENBELLS 3'**  
*suspensa* [sus-pen'-sa] *Trailing, suspended.*  
 Covered with golden bells in very early spring before  
 the leaves appear. Drooping habit useful for  
 walls and banks. Endures partial shade.  
 3-4 foot \$1.00, 18-24 inch 50c
- Forsythia suspensa fortunei, GOLDENBELLS 8'**  
 Vigorous growing. Arching habit. Very early yellow  
 flowers. 3-4 foot 75c
- Hibiscus moscheutos, MALLOW MARVELS 4'**  
*Hibiscus* [hy-bis'-kus] *Old Latin Name*  
*moscheutos* [moss-chew'-toss] *Musk-scented*  
 Kills back each fall like a perennial, but otherwise  
 considered as a shrub. Beautiful large holly-hock-  
 like flowers in colors from white to red.  
 Large 3 year plants, 75c
- Hippophaea rhamnoides, SEA-BUCKTHORN 15'**  
*Hippophaea* [hip-pof-ay-ee] *Ancient Greek name,*  
*from "hippos," "horse," and "pheos" a spiny*  
*plant.*  
*rhamnoides* [ram-noy'-dees] *Similar to a rhamnus*  
*or buckthorn.*
- A dwarf silver-leaf tree or large shrub related to  
 the Russian Olive. Orange berries in fall.  
 4-5 ft. \$1.50, 3-4 ft. \$1.00
- Holodiscus dumosus, ROCK SPIREA N. 4'**  
*Holodiscus* [hole-o-disc'-kus] *Meaning entire*  
*disc," from formation of the flower.*  
*dumosus* [du-mo'-sus] *Bushy*  
 A valuable slow-growing native shrub, closely related  
 to the familiar spireas. Its dense regular growth and ability to withstand drouth make it a  
 desirable shrub for many uses. In summer it is  
 covered with large feathery heads of whitish flowers.  
 3-4 foot \$1.00, 2-3 foot 75c
- Ligustrum ibota regelianum, REGEL PRIVET 7'**  
*Ligustrum* [li-gus'-trum] *Ancient Latin.*  
*ibota* [eye-boat'-ah] *A native Japanese name.*  
*regelianum* [re-gay-li-an'-um] *Regal or royal.*  
 Loosely arranged horizontal branches. More valuable  
 as a specimen shrub than for hedges. Heads of  
 fragrant white flowers and jet black berries.  
 2-3 foot 60c
- Kolkwitzia amabilis, BEAUTY BUSH 7'**  
*Kolkwitzia* [kolk-witz'-i-ah] *After Richard Kolk-*  
*witz, German botanist [am-ah'-bil-us]* *Lovely*  
 Nice arching habit of growth. Neat leaves. Covered  
 in spring with light pink bell shaped flowers. Prefers  
 an east exposure. 2-3 foot 75c



## Shrubs



**REGEL PRIVET**

**Ligustrum vulgare, ENGLISH PRIVET** 8'

*vulgare* [vul-ga'-re] Common or vulgar.

The best privet for our climate. Makes a dense hedge when properly and frequently trimmed. Foliage a dark glossy green, and retained well in the winter. When it is grown as an informal shrub it has heads of fragrant white flowers and black berries.

2-3 ft. 50c; Hedge plants 12-18 in. 30c; 9-12 in. 10c

**Ligustrum vulgare, THOMPSON'S PRIVET** 8'

An improved type with rapid growth and persistent foliage.

2-3 foot 60c

**Lonicera bella albida, WHITE BELLE HONEYSUCKLE** 8'

*Lonicera* [lon-iss'er-ah] or [lon-i-see'-rah] After Adam Lonicer, a German naturalist.

*bella albida* [bel'-ah al'-bid-ah] Handsome white. The result of a cross between Tatarian and Morrow honeysuckles and is midway in characteristics between them. Large pink flowers and large bright red fruit in abundance.

4-5 foot \$1.00, 3-4 foot 75c

**Lonicera involucrata, BEARBERRY HONEYSUCKLE** N. 3'

*involucrata* [in-vol-leu'-kra-ta] Referring to the conspicuous involucre below the flower.

Small, loose, quick-growing native. Attractive twin black berries, surrounded by bright red open husks in summer.

18-24 inch 40c

**Lonicera maacki podocarpa, LATE HONEYSUCKLE** 12'

*maacki* [ma-a'-ki] From Richard Maack, Russian naturalist.

*podocarpa* [po-do-kar'-pa] From Greek "podos" foot and "karpos" fruit, [with stalked fruit] referring to arrangement of fruit.

Large dark green leaves, and attractive fragrant white flowers, followed by red fruit. The most rapid growing and latest flowering of the bush honeysuckle.

4-6 ft. \$1.25

**Lonicera maximowica sachalinensis, SAKHALIN HONEYSUCKLE** 5'

*maximowica* [max-im-o-wick'-ey] From Maximowicz, a plant explorer in Japan.

*sachalinensis* [sack'-il-in-en'-sis] From Sakhalin Isl. Japan.

● A new species of bush honeysuckle of much promise. Of dwarf habit and dense growth. Numerous small rose-red flowers and crinkley blue-green leaves.

2-2 1/2 ft. \$1.00

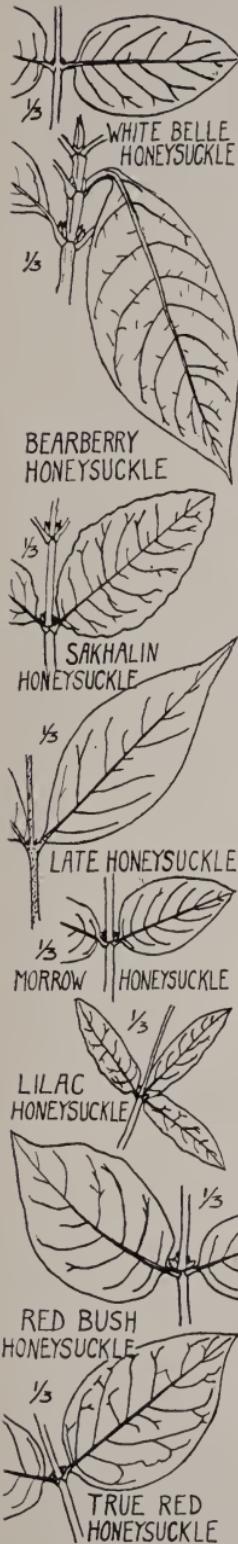
**Lonicera morrowi, MORROW HONEYSUCKLE** 8'

*morrowi* [mor'-row-i] For Morrow

Wide spreading branches with leaves dark green above and grayish beneath. Creamy-white flowers in May and yellow or red fruits from August to late fall.

3-4 ft. 75c

## Shrubs



- Lonicera syringantha, LILAC HONEYSUCKLE 4'**  
*syringantha [syr-in-gan'-tha]* Resembling Syringa or lilac.  
 Fragrant lilac flowers in May. Upright slender-branched shrub, with small gray-green leaves. 2-3 foot \$1.00
- Lonicera tatarica rubra, RED BUSH HONEYSUCKLE 10'**  
*tatarica [ta-tar'i-ca]* From Tartary, old name for Central Asia.  
*rubra [roo'-brah]* Red.  
 Upright branches with deep pink flowers in May and June. Attractive red berries in fall. Our most popular large shrub. 4-5 ft. \$1.00; 3-4 ft. 75c
- Lonicera zabeli, TRUE RED HONEYSUCKLE 10'**  
*zabeli [za-bel'i]* From Zabel, German horticultural writer.  
 ● Flowers small but numerous and of a darker red than other honeysuckles. Very attractive. 3-4 foot \$1.00
- Lycium chinense, CHINESE MATRIMONY VINE 4'**  
*Lycium [lis'-i-um or lish'-i-um]* Greek, from Lycia.  
*chinense [chi-nen'-se]* From China  
 Very hardy and drouth resistant. Becomes unkempt when neglected, but may be trained in many interesting ways as a vine or shrub. Good for covering dry banks. 3-4 ft. 50c
- Maclura pomifera, OSAGE ORANGE 15'**  
*Maclura [ma-kloo'-rah]* After Wm. Maclure, an American geologist.  
*pomifera [pom-if'er-a]* Like a pome fruit [apple]  
 The familiar "hedge" of Kansas roadways. Unusual here, making an interesting large shrub. 4-6 foot 50c
- Philadelphus coronarius grandiflorus, BIG SWEET MOCKORANGE 8'**  
*Philadelphus [fil-ah-del'-fus]* For the Egyptian king 285 B. C.  
*coronarius [kor-oh-nay'-ri-us]* Used for garlands.  
*grandiflorus [gran-di-flo'-rus]* Large flowered.  
 Hardy, fast growing, erect shrub that will stand some shade. Large white fragrant blossoms in June. 3-4 ft. 75c
- Philadelphus lemoinei, LEMOINE MOCK ORANGE 4'**  
*lemoinei [le-moi'-ne-i]* For Lemoine, a French plant breeder.  
 A neat dense little shrub with masses of white sweet-scented flowers in June. Hardy here. 3-4 foot \$1.00
- Philadelphus lemoinei bouquet blanc, BOQUET BLANC MOCK ORANGE 4'**  
*bouquet blanc [boo-kay' blahn]* Flowers from Mont. Blanc.  
 Larger flowers and over a longer time than the regular Lemoine. Looser growth and not as hardy. 3-4 foot \$1.00

## Shrubs

### **Philadelphus virginia, VIRGINAL MOCK ORANGE**

5'

*virginal* [vir'-gin-ahl] Virgin, pure white

Semi-double fragrant white flowers in June and throughout summer. Slow growing and rather tender but worthwhile in a partly protected location.

3-4 foot \$1.00

### **Physocarpus monogynus, COLORADO LOW NINEBARK**

N. 3'

*Physocarpus* [fy-soh-kahr'-pus] Greek for "bladder-fruit," from the inflated capsules.

*monogynus* [mo-nog'-i-nus] Having one pistil.

A native low spreading shrub of the north slopes. Covered in spring with masses of white flowers.

3-4 ft. \$1.00, 2-3 ft. 75c

### **Physocarpus opulifolius, COMMON NINEBARK**

10'

*opulifolius* [opul-i-fol'-i-us] Viburnum-like foliage.

Large spreading shrub, having clusters of creamy-white flowers followed by interesting brownish seed pods.

6-8 ft. \$1.50, 5-6 ft. \$1.25

### **Physocarpus opulifolius nanus, DWARF NINEBARK**

4'

*nanus* [nay'-nus] Dwarf

Similar to Bridal Wreath Spirea but lower and less spreading. Covered with white flowers in spring and attractive red-brown seed pods in summer. Good fall color.

2½-3 foot \$1.25, 2-2½ ft. \$1.00

### **Potentilla fruticosa, SHRUBBY CINQUEFOIL**

N. 2'

*Potentilla* [poh-ten-til'-ah] Latin for "less powerful" [as a medicine]

*fruticosa* [froo'-ti-ko'-sah] Shrub-like, woody.

A native dwarf shrub with spreading stems. Loose clusters of small rose-like yellow flowers blooming all summer and fall. It grows in dry or wet, shady or sunny locations. Fits well in the rock garden.

18-24 inch 60c, 12-18 inch 40c

### **Prunus besseyi, WESTERN SANDCHERRY**

N. 4'

*Prunus* [proo'-nus] Ancient Latin name

*besseyi* [bess'-e-i] For Prof. Bessey.

White flowers in spring and small black edible plums. Spreading habit, useful for covering banks.

2-3 foot 75c

### **Prunus besseyi, HANSON BUSH CHERRY**

5'

Improved by selection over 40 years. Bears large quantity of fruit of good quality for eating fresh or preserving. Also valuable as a small ornamental shrub.

4-5 foot \$1.00

### **Prunus cistena, HANSEN PURPLE LEAF PLUM**

6'

*cistena* [sis-te'-nah] Sioux Indian name for "baby"

Leaves purple-red all summer. Flower and fruit unimportant. Useful for an accent point among green foliage. Hardy here.

3-4 foot \$1.00

COLORADO  
LOW NINEBARK

1/2

COMMON  
NINEBARK

1/2

DWARF  
NINEBARK

1/2

SHRUBBY  
CINQUEFOIL

SHRUBBY  
CINQUEFOIL  
1/2 Natural Size

## Shrubs

**Prunus glandulosa glabra albiplena, DOUBLE  
WHITE FLOWERING ALMOND**

*glandulosa* [gland-u-lo'-sah] with glands

*glabra* [glob'-rah] Smooth

*albiplena* [al-bi-ple'-nah] White double flowers

Similar to the pink but with white flowers.

2-3 foot 75c

**Prunus glandulosa trichostyla sinensis,  
DOUBLE PINK FLOWERING ALMOND**

4'

*trichostyla* [trick-o-stile'-ah] With hairy style.

*sinensis* [sin-en'-sis] Chinese

The most attractive shrub of early spring, because of its masses of beautiful pink flowers. These plants are on their own roots and will not send up annoying plum sprouts.

2-3 foot 75c

**Prunus melanocarpa, WESTERN  
CHOKECHERRY**

N. 10'

*melanocarpa* [me-lan-o-car'-pa] Black fruit

The familiar native shrub with clusters of white fragrant flowers and black edible fruit. Useful for tall thickets. Hardy and slow growing. Nursery grown plants.

6-8 foot \$1.50, 3-4 foot 75c

**Prunus newport, PURPLE LEAF PLUM**

10'

Similar to *Prunus cistena* in color but of more upright habit of growth. Hardy here. 5-6 foot \$1.50

**Prunus**

**OKA PLUM**

8'

Combines beauty with utility. A nice shaped little tree bearing excellent quality plums the second year from planting.

3-4 foot 75c

**Prunus pennsylvanica, PIN or  
BIRD CHERRY**

N. 8'

*pennsylvanica* [penn-sil-vane'-i-ca] From Pennsylvania.

A neat and attractive native shrub, which is adapted to planting in groups or for tall backgrounds. It has a profusion of fragrant white blossoms in spring and a beautiful array of tiny bright red cherries in summer.

5-6 foot \$1.00, 4-5 foot 75c, 3-4 foot 50c

**Prunus tomentosa, NANKING CHERRY**

8'

*tomentosa* [to-men-tow'-sah] Hairy, fuzzy.

Large attractive shrub having beautiful pink blossoms and red edible fruit. Will be more commonly planted when it is better known.

4-5 foot \$1.50, 2-3 foot 75c

**Prunus triloba, DOUBLE-FLOWERING  
PLUM**

8'

*triloba* [tri-lo-be'-ah] With three lobes

Covered with beautiful double pink flowers in early spring. Often mistaken for a large flowering almond.

18-24 in. 50c

**Ptelea trifoliata, HOP-TREE or  
WAFER ASH**

N. 6'

*Ptelea* [tee'-leah] Greek for "elm" because of similarity of fruit.

*trifoliata* [tri-fo-le'-e-ata] Three-leaf

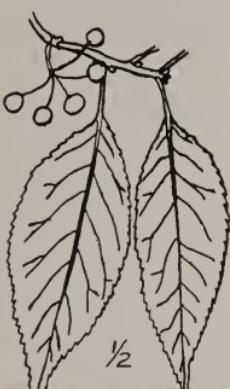
A partly hardy shrub with inconspicuous flowers but large showy clusters of silvery hop-like fruit which remain attractive through winter.

6-8 foot \$2.00



½

PURPLE LEAF PLUM



½

BIRD CHERRY



½

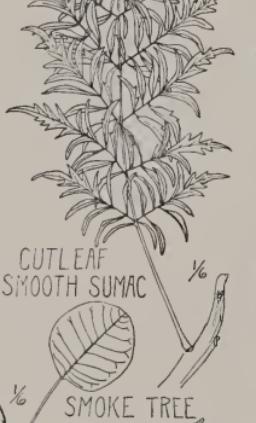
NANKING CHERRY



½

DOUBLE-  
FLOWERING PLUM

## Shrubs

	<b>Rhamnus cathartica, COMMON BUCKTHORN</b>	<b>10'</b>
	<i>Rhamnus</i> [ram'nus] Ancient Greek <i>cathartica</i> [cath-ar'-tic-a] With cathartic properties.	
	Sometimes used for tall hedges but usually as a background shrub. Clusters of black berries in fall. 3-4 foot \$1.00	
	<b>Rhamnus chadwicki, CHADWICK BUCKTHORN</b>	<b>10'</b>
	<i>chadwicki</i> [chad'-wick-i] For L. C. Chadwick of Ohio state Univ.	
	A new and probably the best buckthorn. Grows rapidly and makes a dense mass of leaves and twigs well adapted to clipping for a large hedge or informal screen. Very hardy. Persistent black berries. 3-4 foot \$1.50, 2-3 foot \$1.00	
	<b>Rhamnus dahurica, DAHURIAN BUCKTHORN</b>	<b>12'</b>
	<i>dahurica</i> [da-hoor'-i-kah] From Dahuria in Siberia.	
	Another new buckthorn. Of similar habit to <i>Rhamnus cathartica</i> but superior. 3-4 foot \$1.50, 2-3 foot \$1.00	
	<b>Rhamnus frangula, GLOSSY BUCKTHORN</b>	<b>5'</b>
	<i>frangula</i> [fran'-gu-la] From Frangul in Asia.	
	Upright shrub with lustrous green leaves, interesting spotted bark and berries which turn from red to black in September. 4-5 foot \$1.25	
	<b>Rhodotypos kerrioides, JETBEAD</b>	<b>4'</b>
	<i>Rhodotypos</i> [roh-do-t'y-pos] Greek "rhodon" rose, and "typos" type, from its similarity to a single rose.	
	<i>kerrioides</i> [ker-i-oy-decs] similar to a <i>kerria</i> . White raspberry-like flowers and shiny black berries. Neat habit of growth. Needs a protected location. 2-3 foot 75c	
	<b>Rhus cismontana, ROCKY MOUNTAIN SUMAC</b>	<b>N. 4'</b>
	<i>Rhus</i> [roos] Ancient Greek name. <i>cismontana</i> [cis-mon-tan'-ah] On this side of the mountain.	
	Valuable for its brilliant fall color. Of dwarf habit making it useful where a large sumac would get too tall. 4-5 foot 75c, 3-4 foot 50c, 2-3 foot 25c	
	<b>Rhus cotinus, SMOKE TREE or PURPLE FRINGE</b>	<b>10'</b>
	<i>cotinus</i> [koh-ty'-nus or kot'-i-nus] Ancient Greek name of a tree with red wood.	
	An interesting half-hardy shrub with clouds of feathery bloom in fall. 5-6 foot \$1.25	
	<b>Rhus glabra, SMOOTH SUMAC</b>	<b>8'</b>
	<i>glabra</i> [glob'-rah] Smooth	
	Smooth bark. More compact lower growth than the Staghorn Sumac. Leaves turn to a beautiful deep red in fall and the ornamental red seed heads hang on all winter. 4-5 foot 75c, 3-4 foot 50c	

## Shrubs

### Rhus glabra laciniata, CUTLEAF

#### SMOOTH SUMAC

6'

*laciniata* [lah-sin-i-a'-tah] Cut or torn leaf.

Very beautiful cut leaves with red stems. Of dwarf habit. Attractive fall color. Will be more extensively planted when it is better known. 3-4 foot \$1.00

### Rhus trilobata, LEMONADE SUMAC,

#### AROMATIC SUMAC or THREE-LEAF SUMAC

N. 4'

*trilobata* [try-lo-bat'-ah] Leaves with three lobes. Informal, slow-growing aromatic shrub that can stand drought and abuse. 3-4 foot \$1.25, 2-3 foot 75c

### Rhus typhina, STAGHORN SUMAC

12'

*typhina* [ti-fin'-yah] Smoky or dull.

Loose picturesque tree-like shrub with velvety stems and large tropical looking leaves. Makes a grand display of red fall color and the red seed heads persist all winter.

8-10 foot \$1.50, 6-8 foot \$1.00, 4-5 foot 75c

### Rhus typhina laciniata, SHREDDED SUMAC

8'

*laciniata* [lah-sin-i-a'-tah] Of sprawly habit but attractive foliage. The fall color is golden yellow and pink. 5-6 foot \$1.25

### Ribes alpinum, MOUNTAIN Currant

3'

*Ribes* [ry'-beez] Arabic or German for "currant."

*alpinum* [al-pyn'-um] Alpine, from high elevations A neat shrub of slow dense growth. Can be trimmed for a low hedge. Will grow in partial shade.

12-18 inch 60c

### Ribes americanum, AMERICAN BLACK CURRANT

N. 4'

*americanum* [a-mare-i-ka'-num] of America.

A spreading shrub with inconspicuous flowers but neat foliage and attractive black fruit. 3-4 foot 75c

### Ribes aureum, SLENDER GOLDEN CURRANT

N. 5'

*aureum* [au'-re-um] Golden

Spicy-fragrant bright yellow flowers in May. Edible black or yellow berries. Useful for thickets and to attract birds. 3-4 foot 75c

### Ribes cereum, SQUAW or WAX CURRANT

N. 4'

*cereum* [see'-re-um] Waxy

Dense slow-growing native shrub of attractive shape. Thrives in dry places. Small pink flowers in June and bright scarlet currants in summer.

3-4 foot \$1.00, 2-3 foot 75c

### Ribes saximontanum, ROCKY MOUNTAIN GOOSEBERRY

N. 3'

*saximontanum* [sax-i-mon-tan'-um] Rock-loving plant of the mountains.

Low-growing thorny shrub with graceful trailing habit and neat foliage. Good for covering banks and rocks. Valuable edible berries.

3-4 foot \$1.00, 2-3 foot 75c

### Rosa blanda, MEADOW ROSE

3'

*Rosa* [row'-za] Ancient Latin

*blanda* [blan'-da] Bland or mild [few thorns]

Bright red upright stems, mostly thornless. Small pink flowers and persistent red fruits.

3-4 foot 50c, 2-3 ft. 40c



SQUAW Currant

½ Natural Size



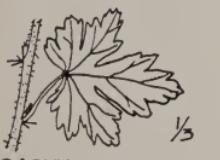
MOUNTAIN Currant



AMERICAN BLACK Currant



SLENDER GOLDEN Currant



ROCKY MOUNTAIN

GOOSEBERRY

## Shrubs

<b>Robinia hispida, ROSE-ACACIA</b>	5'
<i>Robinia</i> [roh-bin'-i-ah] From Jean and Vespasen Robin, herbalists to the king of France about 1600.	
<i>hispida</i> [hiss'-pi-da] Rough-hairy Of loose spreading habit similar to dwarf sumac. Beautiful large heads of pink pea-like flowers. Spreads from suckers.	
4-5 foot \$1.00, 3-4 foot 75c, 2-3 foot 50c	
<b>Rosa foetida bicolor, AUSTRIAN COPPER ROSE</b>	6'
<i>foetida</i> [fet'-i-da] Fetid, bad-smelling. <i>bicolor</i> [bi'-cul-or] Two-colored	
Also known as the Denver University Rose. Covered in June with large single flowers of a coppery flame color, or sometimes distinct red and yellow petals. Probably the most striking bloom of any of our shrubs. Makes a bush of attractive shape and is hardy here.	3-4 foot \$1.25
<b>Rosa foetida persiana, PERSIAN YELLOW ROSE</b>	6'
<i>persiana</i> [per-si-an'-ah] From Persia. Double yellow June-flowering rose. Flowers more double than Harison and darker than either Harison or Hugonis. Shrub of rather irregular shape.	
3-4 foot 75c	
<b>Rosa hugonis, GOLDEN ROSE OF CHINA</b>	8'
<i>hugonis</i> [hugh-go'-nis] Named for Father Hugo. Makes the best shaped shrub of any of the spring-flowering roses. Completely covered in spring with single light-yellow flowers.	2-3 foot 75c
<b>Rosa nitida, BRISTLY ROSE</b>	3'
<i>nitida</i> [nit'-i-dah] Shining Light pink flowers. Dwarf bristly stems. For ground cover and slopes.	2-3 foot 50c
<b>Rosa rubrifolia, REDLEAF ROSE</b>	8'
<i>rubrifolia</i> [rhuh-ri-fol'-e-ah] Red-leaf Leaves and stems are dark red all summer. Very small pink flowers and persistent red fruit.	3-4 foot \$1.00
<b>Rosa sayi, NATIVE RED-STEM ROSE</b>	N. 2'
<i>sayi</i> [sa yah] For Say, an early botanist Low-growing spreading shrub, similar to Meadow Rose but more dwarf. Useful for naturalistic plantings and covering banks. Effective in combination with Snowberries, Thimbleberries or low Juniper.	2-3 foot 50c
<b>Rosa setigera, PRAIRIE ROSE</b>	4'
<i>setigera</i> [se-tij'-er-ah] Bristly or bristle-bearing. Small pink flowers and persistent red fruits. Of spreading habit, useful for ground cover and covering banks.	2-3 ft. 50c
<b>Rubus deliciosus, THIMBLEBERRY or BOULDER RASPBERRY</b>	N. 5'
<i>Rubus</i> [roo'-bus] From the Latin for red [rubra]. <i>deliciosus</i> [de-lish-i-o'-sus] Delicious. One of the most valuable of our native shrubs. Gracefully arching thornless branches with attractive foliage. Large white rose-like flowers in May and June. Very hardy and easily grown.	2-3 foot 50c



THIMBLEBERRY  
½ Natural Size

## Shrubs

### Rose, GRUSS AN TEPLITZ

3'

Large dark red bloom in clusters all summer. As beautiful as a tea rose and almost as hardy as a shrub rose.

50c

### Salix irrorata, BLUESTEM WILLOW

N. 8'

*Salix [say'-likz] Ancient Latin name  
irrorata [ir-ror-at'-ah] Wet with dew*

The silvery-blue stems of this rapid-growing native willow are especially attractive in winter. Small gray pussies burst out from their jet-black buds in early spring. Not as large buds as the pussy willow, but it seems to be resistant to the blight which damages the pussy willow.

6-8 foot \$1.25, 5-6 foot \$1.00

### Salix purpurea, DWARF WILLOW

4'

*purpurea [pur-pure'-ee-ah] Purple*

A new plant from arctic regions. Very slender twigs and delicate blue-green leaves. Makes a graceful specimen or suitable for a low clipped hedge.

Large 3-4 ft. plants \$1.50

### Sambucus canadensis acutiloba, CUT-LEAVED ELDER

8'

*Sambucus [sam-beu'-kus] Old Latin  
canadensis [kan-a-den'-sis] From Canada  
acutiloba [ah-cute-ah-lobe'-ah] Acutely or sharp lobed.*

A rapid-growing shrub with attractive cut leaves. White flowers in summer and black edible fruit.

6-8 foot \$1.25

### Shepherdia argentea, SILVER BUFFALO BERRY

N. 10'

*Shepherdia [she-pur'-di-ah] For John Shepherd,  
an English botanist*

*argentea [ahr-jen'-te-ah] Silvery*

Narrow gray foliage similar to Russian Olive, and bright red edible berries. Very hardy and slow growing.

6-8 ft. \$2.00, 5-6 ft. \$1.50, 4-5 ft. \$1.25

### Shepherdia canadensis rubra, RUSSET BUFFALO BERRY

6'

*canadensis [can-a-den'-sis] From Canada.  
rubra [roo'-brah] Red, ruddy.*

Slender gray-green leaves. Small bright red berries. Likes dry shady places. Gives the gray foliage effect of Russian Olive in smaller scale.

3-4 foot 75c

### Shepherdia xanthocarpa, YELLOW FRUITED BUFFALO BERRY

6'

*xanthocarpa [zan-tho-kar'-pa] Yellow fruit*

Similar to above but has yellow fruit.

3-4 foot 75c

### Sorbaria glabrata, FALSE SPIREA

4'

*glabrata [gray-brah'-ta] Smooth*

Larger neater blooms and later than the Ash-leaf Spirea.

4-5 foot 75c

### Sorbaria sorbifolia, ASH-LEAF SPIREA

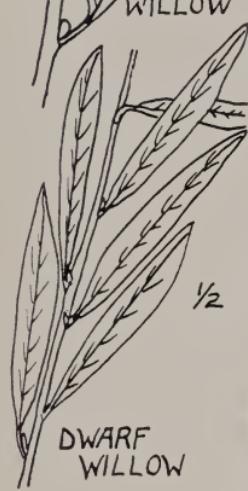
3'

*Sorbaria [sor-bay'-riah] From its similarity to  
Sorbus [mtn. ash]*

*sorbifolia [sor-bi-fole'-e-ah] Leaves like a Sorbus  
[mtn. ash]*

Large panicles of small white flowers in summer. Spreads from root suckers and looks ragged at times.

3-4 foot 75c



## Shrubs

### **Sorbus sambucifolia, WESTERN MOUNTAIN ASH**

N. 12'

*Sorbus [sor'-bus]* Ancient Latin name

*sambucifolia [sam-beu'-ki-fol'-e-ah]* Leaves like a *sambucus [elder]*

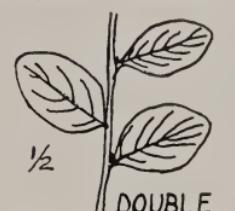
Beas white flowers and showy orange fruit similar to the European tree form, but is of shrub form.  
3-4 foot \$1.25



GARLAND SPIREA



FROBEL SPIREA



DOUBLE BRIDAL WREATH



REEVE'S SPIREA

### **Spiraea arguta, GARLAND SPIREA**

5'

*Spiraea [spy-ree'-ah]* From Greek "speira" a band or wreath, garland

*arguta [arr-geu'-tah]* Sharp-toothed

Completely covered with masses of small white flowers in very early spring. Hardy here. Should be clipped back each year after blooming.

3-4 foot \$1.00, 2-3 foot 50c

### **Spiraea fobelii, FROBEL SPIREA**

3'

*fobelii [fro'-bel-eye]* Named for Fobel

Of dwarf growth, sometimes winter-killing, but always sufficient new growth before blooming time. The flat heads of flowers are colored magenta-red, difficult to harmonize with other colors. It is very useful, however, because it blooms through the hot weather when little else is in bloom.

2-3 foot 75c, 12-18 inch 40c

### **Spiraea prunifolia, DOUBLE BRIDAL WREATH**

6'

*prunifolia [pru-ni-fol'-e-ah]* Plum-leaf.

Masses of small double white flowers in spring. A shrub of irregular habit of growth and not always hardy here.

3-4 foot \$1.00, 2-3 foot 75c

### **Spiraea reevesiana, REEVES SPIREA**

4'

*reevesiana [reeves-i-an'-ah]* After Reeves

Similar to the familiar Bridal Wreath Spirea of which it is one parent, but superior in habit of growth and flower. Its objectionable feature is that it is not always hardy.

2-3 foot 75c

### **Spiraea thunbergi, SNOW GARLAND SPIREA**

4'

*thunbergi [thun-berg'-eye]* for Thunberg a Swedish botanist.

A shrub of neat shape and feathery light green foliage. The stems are lined with small white flowers in very early spring. Smaller flowers, lower growth and not as hardy as Spiraea arguta.

3-4 foot \$1.00, 2 1/2-3 foot 75c

### **Spiraea trichocarpa, KOREAN SPIREA**

5'

*trichocarpa [trich-uh-car'-pa]* Hairy-seeded

Flowers similar to Bridal Wreath but about a week later. Shrub of irregular spreading habit. Useful planted in groups with Spiraea V. H.

3-4 foot \$1.00, 2-3 foot 50c

### **Spiraea vanhouttei, VANHOUTTE or BRIDAL WREATH SPIREA**

6'

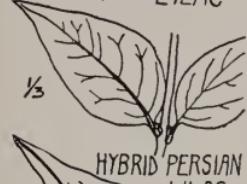
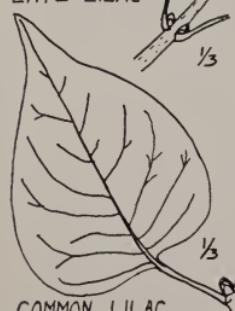
*vanhouttei [van-hoot'-e-i]* From Louis VanHoutte, a Belgian horticulturist.

The most popular of all shrubs. Neat arching form, nice foliage and a grand display of white flowers. Will grow almost anywhere.

3-4 ft. \$1.00, 2-3 ft. 75c



WESTERN MOUNTAIN ASH

JAPANESE  
TREE LILACNODDING  
LILACHYBRID PERSIAN  
LILACHUNGARIAN &  
LATE LILAC

COMMON LILAC

## Shrubs

**Symporicarpus chenaultii, CHENAULT SNOWBERRY**

*Symporicarpus* [sim-for-i-kar'-pos] Greek for clustered fruits.

*chenaultii* [shen-ault'-i] For Chenault

A valuable new introduction. Small very neat leaves and graceful arching stems. Small red berries dotted white. 2-3 foot 75c, 18-24 inch 50c

**Symporicarpus mollis, SPREADING SNOWBERRY**

*mollis* [mol'-lis] Downy

Snow-white berries in winter. Useful for shady places. Low spreading growth. 2-3 foot 50c

**Symporicarpus oreophilus, MOUNTAIN SNOWBERRY**

N. 1½'

*oreophilus* [o-re-ahf'-il-us] Mountain loving.

A low native spreading shrub, useful for covering banks and naturalistic effects. 12-18 inch 40c

**Symporicarpus racemosus, SNOWBERRY**

4'

*racemosus* [rah-see-moce'-us] Blooms in racemes

White berries in winter. Will grow in sun or shade. Spreads from root suckers. 2-3 foot 50c

**Symporicarpus vulgaris, CORALBERRY or INDIAN CURRANT**

4'

*vulgaris* [vul-gay'-ris] Vulgar or common.

Also known as Missouri Buckbrush. Persistent red berries on arching stems are very ornamental. Does well in partial shade. Spreads from suckers.

2-3 foot 50c

**Syringa japonica, JAPANESE TREE LILAC**

20'

*Syringa* [si-rin'-gah] Doubtful origin, but probably from "syrinx" pipes from a use of the original plant applied to. [Mock orange].

*japonica* [ja-pon'-i-kah] From Japan

Often grown as a small tree. Cherry-like bark. Large panicles of creamy white flowers coming into bloom three or four weeks after the common lilacs. Hardy here. 3-4 foot \$1.00

**Syringa josikaea, HUNGARIAN LILAC**

10'

*josikaea* [jos-ik-e-ah] From Josike

Blooms about two weeks later than common lilac so it is seldom hurt by frosts. Large panicles of fragrant lavender flowers. 3-4 foot \$1.00

**Syringa reflexa, NODDING LILAC**

10'

*reflexa* [re-flex'-ah] Abruptly turned downward. Nodding.

An unusual lilac. Blooms about two weeks later than the common lilac. Gracefully drooping flower clusters. Buds red. Flowers pink. Large leaves. 3-4 foot \$1.00

**Syringa rothomagensis, HYBRID PERSIAN LILAC**

8'

*rothomagensis* [roth-o-ma-gen'-sis] From "Rothomagun" the Roman name for Rouen, France, ancient capitol of Normandy.

Smaller leaves and more graceful than the Common Lilac. Bears large heads of fragrant lilac flowers. 4-5 foot \$1.25, 3-4 foot \$1.00, 2-3 foot 75c

## Shrubs

### **Syringa villosa, LATE LILAC**

8'

*villosa* [vill-o'-sa] Soft-hairy.

Very fragrant pinkish-lilac flowers late in June after other lilacs have gone. Does not root-sucker.

3-4 foot \$1.25, 18-24 inch 50c

### **Syringa vulgaris, COMMON PURPLE LILAC**

10'

*vulgaris* [vul-gay'-ris] Vulgar, common.

Known by everyone. Useful for specimen group or hedge. For specimen planting it is being replaced by the new French hybrids in a great variety of colors.

3-4 ft. \$1.00, 2-3 ft. 75c

### **Syringa vulgaris, FRENCH HYBRIDS**

8'

Casimir Perier, Double creamy-white. 2-3 foot 75c  
Charles Joly, Double dark reddish purple. 18-24 inch 75c

Hugo Koster, Single early bluish violet. Dwarf. 18-24 inch 75c

Lucie Baltat, Single coppery old rose. Dwarf. 2-3 foot \$1.25

Ludwig Spaeth, Single violet-red. 2-3 foot 75c  
Pres. Grevy, Double lilac-blue. 3-4 foot \$1.50

Rhum Von Horstenstein, Single purple. 18-24 inch 75c  
Wm. Robinson, Double deep purple. 2-3 foot 75c

### **Tamarix hispida, KASHGAR TAMARIX**

8'

*Tamarix* [tam'-ah-riks] Ancient Latin  
*hispida* [hiss'-pi-da] Rough-hairy.

● Fine, feathery, pale green, Juniper-like foliage. Large soft pink plumes of tiny flowers continuing through summer. This species is hardy, drouth resistant and very alkali resistant.

6-8 foot \$1.00, 3-4 foot 75c, 2-3 foot 50c

### **Viburnum americanum, AMERICAN CRANBERRYBUSH**

10'

*Viburnum* [vy-byur'-num] Ancient Latin name.  
*americanum* [a-mare-i-ka'-num] From America.

Leaf like the Common Snowball, but looser taller habit and has flat heads of single flowers. Bears ornamental red berries which hang on till late. Will grow in part shade. 3-4 foot \$1.00, 2-3 foot 75c

### **Viburnum dentatum, ARROWWOOD**

6'

*dentatum* [den-tate'-um] With toothed leaves.

Slim graceful stems, with white flowers in June, followed by heads of black fruit. Will grow in shade. 3-4 foot \$1.50, 2-3 foot \$1.00

### **Viburnum lantana, WAYFARING TREE**

8'

*lantana* [lan-tah'-nah] An old name for Viburnum.

A distinctive slow-growing shrub. Has flat heads of white flowers, followed by fruit which gradually turns from green, through yellow, orange and red to black. Thickish crinkled hairy leaves.

3-4 foot \$2.00, 2-3 foot \$1.50

### **Viburnum lentago, NANNYBERRY**

8'

*lentago* [len-tay'-go] Tough, pliant.

Tall shrub of neat habit for backgrounds. Has flat heads of white flowers and edible black fruit.

3-4 foot \$1.50, 2-3 foot \$1.00

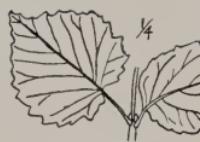
### **Viburnum opulus sterile, SNOWBALL**

8'

*opus* [op'-u-lus] Luxuriant.

*sterile* [ster'-il] Bearing no fruit.

The old familiar shrub of grandmother's garden. It is still a valuable shrub. 3-4 foot \$1.00, 2-3 foot 75c



ARROWWOOD



WAYFARING TREE



NANNYBERRY



SNOWBALL & CRANBERRY



BLACKHAW



SARGENT CRANBERRYBUSH

## Shrubs

**Viburnum prunifolium, BLACKHAW** 12'  
*prunifolium* [pru-ni-foh'-li-um] Plumlike leaves.

Quite similar to Nannyberry. White flowers. Black fruit.  
 18-24 inch 50c

**Viburnum sargentii, SARGENT CRANBERRY BUSH** 10'  
*sargentii* [sar-gent-i] From Chas. S. Sargent.

Similar to American Cranberry bush, but more compact and upright. Superior leaves and bloom.

2-3 foot \$1.00

## Vines . . .

Figure at right of name indicates average mature height.  
 N. following name indicates a native Colorado plant.

**Ampelopsis engelmanni, ENGLEMANN IVY**

*Ampelopsis* [am-pe-lop'-sis] Greek for "like a vine."

*engelmanni* [en'-gel-man-i] From Engleman.

This is the ivy which will cling to brick or stone, and will grow in sun or shade. Beautiful red leaves in fall. Fruit attractive to birds. All ivies are subject to damage by leaf hoppers unless sprayed at the proper time.  
 3 year plants 50c

**Ampelopsis saintpauli, ST. PAUL CREEPER**

*saintpauli* [saint-paul'-i] St. Paul's Ivy.

Smaller leaves, shorter joints, slower growing and more clinging discs than Englemann. Hardy and will grow in sun or shade. Beautiful fall color.  
 3 year plants 75c

**Ampelopsis tricuspidata veitchii, BOSTON IVY**

*tricuspidata* [tri-cus-pi-da'-ta] Three-pointed.

*veitchii* [vech'-i] For James Veitch, English nurseryman.

The neatest and slowest growing of the ivies. Has many clinging discs and will hold fast to any fairly rough surface. Beautiful fall colors. Does well here when planted on the north side of buildings.  
 2 year plants 75c

**Bignonia radicans, TRUMPET VINE**

*Bignonia* [big-noh'-ni-ah] For J. P. Bignon, 1662.  
*radicans* [rad'-i-kanz] rooting.

Slow-growing; but eventually gets very large. Large trumpet shaped scarlet flowers in fall.  
 3 year plants 60c

**Celastrus scandens, AMERICAN BITTERSWEET**

*Celastrus* [see-las'-trus] Ancient Greek name.

*scandens* [skan'-denz] Climbing.

A slow growing vine with attractive red berries.  
 2 year plants 60c

**Clematis ligusticifolia, WESTERN VIRGINIA BOWER**

*ligusticifolia* [lig-us-tic'-i-fol-ia] With leaves formed into climbing tendrils.

A rapid growing native climber which is covered with small white flowers in summer and followed by a cloud of woolly white seed clusters in fall. More hardy than the Sweet Autumn, but not scented  
 2 year plants 50c



WESTERN VIRGINIA BOWER

½ Natural Size

## Vines

### **Clematis crispa, CURLY CLEMATIS**

*Clematis* [klem'-ah-tis] Greek name of a climbing plant.

*crispa* [kris'-pa] Curled.

A rather frail vine, but has beautiful purple bells, similar to our native Douglas Clematis.

3 year plants \$1.00

### **Clematis jackmani, JACKMAN CLEMATIS**

*jackmani* [jack'-man-i] For Jackman.

Half-hardy and of frail slow growth, but the grand display of large purple flowers in summer is worth any care to secure. The most popular large flowered clematis.

2 year plants 75c

### **Clematis paniculata, SWEET AUTUMN CLEMATIS**

#### **CLEMATIS**

*paniculata* [pan-ic-u-la'ta] [flowers] borne in panicles.

A profusion of fragrant white flowers in autumn.

2 year plants 50c

### **Clematis texensis, SCARLET CLEMATIS**

*texensis* [tex-en'-sis] From Texas.

A slow growing frail vine, but makes a nice display with its delicate red and white half-opened flowers.

3-year plants \$1.00

### **Euonymus radicans, WINTERCREEPER**

*Euonymus* [eu-on'-i-mus] A plant of good name or repute.

*radicans* [rad'-i-kanz] rooting.

Thick evergreen leaves. Will cling to a rough surface. Slow growing. Should be used more.

2-year plants 50c

### **Euonymus radicans minima (kewensis),**

#### **BABY WINTERCREEPER**

*minima* [min'-i-mah] Smallest.

A dainty little evergreen vine. Useful in rock gardens. Never over 2 inches high.

6-12 inch 60c

### **Lonicera japonica halliana, HALLS JAPANESE HONEYSUCKLE**

*Lonicera* [lon-is'-er-ah] or *lon-i-see'-rah*] After Adam Lonicer.

*japonica* [ja-pon'-i-kah] From Japan.

*halliana* [hall-i-an'-ah] For Hall.

• A beautiful vine, useful for trellis, fence or ground cover. Deep-green foliage held well into winter. Sweet-scented cream-colored flowers from mid summer to fall.

4-5 foot \$1.00, 2-3 foot 50c

### **Lonicera sempervirens, SCARLET TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE**

*sempervirens* [sem-per-vi'-renz] ever green.

Not as rank growing as Halls, and not as fragrant, but the scarlet flowers are very attractive and continue in bloom for several months. Partly evergreen.

2-3 foot 50c

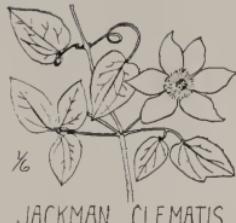
### **Polygonum auberti, SILVERLACE VINE**

*Polygonum* [poh-lig'-on-um] Greek for "many jointed."

*auberti* [au-ber-ti'] For Aubert.

A hardy quick growing vine, doing well in almost any situation. Covered for weeks in summer with a mass of small white flowers.

4-5 foot \$1.00



JACKMAN CLEMATIS



SCARLET CLEMATIS

SWEET AUTUMN CLEMATIS



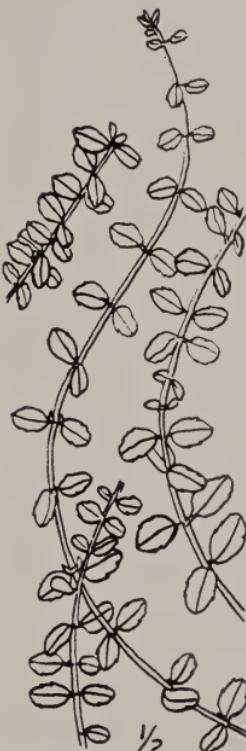
HALLS JAP. HONEYSUCKLE



SCARLET TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE



WINTERCREEPER



BABY  
WINTERCREEPER



## Vines

### Climbing Roses

- AMERICAN BEAUTY.** Large, fragrant, dark pink, double flowers. 3-year plants 75c  
**CRIMSON RAMBLER.** An old favorite, sprays of small scarlet flowers. 3-4 foot 40c  
**DOROTHY PERKINS.** Large clusters of small shell-pink flowers. Vigorous grower. 2-3 foot 50c  
**WHITE DOROTHY PERKINS.** Clusters of small white flowers. 2-3 foot 50c  
**PAULS SCARLET.** Clusters of scarlet flowers which remain in bloom for a long time. Probably the best climbing rose for Colorado. 3-4 foot 75c  
**TAUSENDSCHOEN.** Clusters of small pink and white flowers. 2-3 foot 50c

### **Vitis alpha, ALPHA HYBRID GRAPE**

*Vitis* [vy'-tis] Classical Latin name.

*alpha* [al'-fah] First letter in Greek alphabet.

A new hybrid with fruit of good quality, about half the size of Concord, yet retaining the hardiness of the wild parent. One of the best for arbors.

2-year plants 75c

### **Vitis beta, BETA GRAPE**

*beta* [ba'-tah] Second letter in Greek alphabet.

A hybrid of wild grape and Concord. Fruit about twice the size of the wild. Very hardy.

3-year plants 50c

### **Vitis longi, LONGS WILD GRAPE**

*longi* [long'-i] For Long.

The wild grape of the Southwest. Extra size fruit and attractive foliage.

2-year plants 50c

### **Vitis vulpina, RIVERBANK GRAPE**

*vulpina* [vul-pine'-ah] Of the fox.

Our common wild grape. Very hardy.

2-year plants 50c

### **Wisteria frutescens, AMERICAN PURPLE**

#### **WISTERIA**

*Wisteria* [wis-stair'-i-ah] For Casper Wistar, U. of Penna.

*frutescens* [froo-tess'-zens] Shrubby.

Slow growing, and does not always bloom, but when it does it is worth all the waiting. 5-6 foot \$1.25

## Evergreens

Figure at right of name indicates average mature height.  
N. following name indicates a native Colorado plant.

### **Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana, PFITZER**

#### **JUNIPER**

5'

*Juniperus* [joo-nip'-er-us] Ancient Latin.

*chinensis* [chin-en'-sis] Of China.

*pfitzeriana* [fitz'-er-e-an-a] For Pfitzer, a German nurseryman.

The best large evergreen shrub for Colorado. Graceful and informal habit of growth. Bright green foliage kept through winter. Useful for foundation planting.

2 1/2 - 3 foot \$6.00

2-2 1/2 ft. \$5.00, 18-24 inch \$3.50, 12-18 inch \$2.00

## Evergreens

### *Juniperus communis depressa plumosa,* **ANDORRA JUNIPER**

2'

*communis* [koh-meu'-nis] Common.

*depressa* [de-pres'-sah] Flattened or depressed.

*plumosa* [ploo-moh'-sah] Feathery, plumed.

A spreading, dwarf evergreen of distinctive color. Silvery-green in the spring and summer, turning to a pinkish shade in the autumn and winter. Does best in a sunny location. 18-24 inch \$2.50

### *Juniperus communis montana*, MOUNTAIN

#### **JUNIPER**

N. 3'

*montana* [mon-ta'-nah] Of the mountains.

Our native low evergreen shrub of mountain slopes. Variable in habit, but usually very beautiful in color. Very hardy. 3-4 ft. \$7.00, 2-3 ft. \$5.00

### *Juniperus japonica (Chinensis procumbens)*

#### **JAPANESE JUNIPER**

1'

*japonica ja-pon'-i-kah]* Of Japan.

Seldom over a foot high but wide spreading. Good green color held throughout winter.

2-3 ft. \$5.00, 18-24 in. \$3.00

### *Juniperus sabina tamariscifolia*, TAMARIX-

#### **LEAF JUNIPER**

2'

*sabina* [sa-bine'-ah] For Joseph Sabine of England.

*tamariscifolia* [tam-ah-ris-si-fo'-li-ah] Leaves like a tamarix.

The most valuable and useful evergreen shrub for Colorado. Of medium height and good habit of growth. Absolutely hardy and holds its beautiful silvery green color all winter.

18-24 inch \$4.00, 12-18 in. \$3.00

### *Picea pungens*, COLORADO SPRUCE

N. 80'

*Picea* [py-see-ah] or [pis'-e-ah] Ancient Latin from "pix," pitch.

*pungens* [pun'-gens] Sharp-pointed, piercing.

Our Colorado state tree, too well known to need further description. Color runs from green to silvery blue-green. 4-5 ft. \$6.00, 3-4 ft. \$3.50, 2-3 ft. \$2.50

### *Pinus montana mughus*, MUGHO PINE

5'

*Pinus* [py-nus] Ancient Latin.

*montana* [mon-ta'-nah] Of the mountains.

*mughus* [meu'-gus] From Mughu.

A dwarf many-stemmed round-headed evergreen shrub. The growth is very slow and dense, it seldom getting over five feet tall, but spreading out to six or eight feet when old. Outstanding for formal effects. 1½-2 foot \$3.00, 1-1½ foot \$2.00

### *Pinus sylvestris*, SCOTCH PINE

80'

*sylvestris* [syl-ves'-tris] Of woods or forest.

A rapid-growing pine, with shorter needles and looser habit of growth than the Ponderosa.

5-6 foot \$5.00, 2-3 foot \$2.00

### *Pinus tanyosha globosa*, JAPANESE

#### **TABLE PINE**

3'

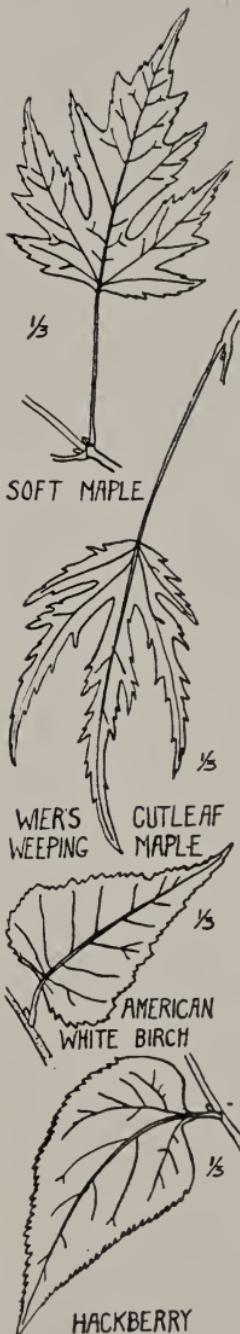
*tanyosha* [tan-nyo'-sha] Japanese name.

*globosa* [glob-o'-sa] globe shaped.

An interesting and unique dwarf pine with low-spreading table top. Slim light green needles. Useful for rockeries. Hardy here. 12-18 inch \$2.50

# Trees . . .

Figure at right of name indicates average mature height.  
N. following name indicates a native Colorado plant.



<b>Acer dasycarpum, SOFT or SILVER MAPLE</b>	<b>80'</b>
<i>Acer</i> [ay'-ser] Latin name.	
<i>dasycarpum</i> [das-sie-kar'-pum] Thick-fruited.	
Upper branches and underside of leaves silvery. Medium rapid growth. A valuable shade tree for Colorado when it can have plenty of room to spread its roots and top.	1 1/2-2 in. \$2.00, 1-1 1/2 in. \$1.50
<b>Acer dasycarpum wieri, WIER'S CUTLEAF WEEPING MAPLE</b>	<b>60'</b>
An unusual tree. Finely cut leaves and gracefully drooping branches.	1 1/2-2 inch \$1.50
<b>Ailanthus glandulosa, TREE OF HEAVEN</b>	<b>30'</b>
<i>Ailanthus</i> [ay-lan'-thus] Native Asian name meaning "Tree-of-Heaven."	
<i>glandulosa</i> [gland-u-lo'-sa] glandular.	
Has large compound leaves giving it a tropical effect similar to sumac. Will grow in poor soil and smoky cities.	8-10 foot \$1.50, 3-4 foot 75¢
<b>Betula populifolia, AMERICAN WHITE BIRCH</b>	<b>30'</b>
<i>Betula</i> [bet'-eu-lah] Ancient Latin name.	
<i>populifolia</i> [pop-eu-li-fol'-e-ah] Poplar-leaved.	
● Beautiful small tree with white bark on trunk and brown small twigs.	4-6 foot \$1.00
<b>Catalpa speciosa, WESTERN CATALPA</b>	<b>30'</b>
<i>Catalpa</i> [kah-tal'-pah] Catawba Indian name.	
<i>speciosa</i> [spee-si-oh'-sah] Showy, good looking.	
Very large leaves and large clusters of white flowers followed by long ornamental seed pods. Subject to occasional winter damage.	1-2 inch \$2.00
<b>Celtis occidentalis, HACKBERRY</b>	<b>N. 60'</b>
<i>Celtis</i> [sel-tis] Ancient Latin.	
<i>occidentalis</i> [ok-si-den-tay'-lis] From the occident, Western.	
A most valuable shade tree for Colorado conditions. Slow growing, nice shape and clean appearance. Comparatively disease, insect and drought resistant.	
1 1/2-2 inch \$3.00, 1-1 1/2 inch \$2.00, 6-8 foot \$1.50	
<b>Elaeagnus angustifolia, RUSSIAN OLIVE</b>	<b>30'</b>
<i>Elaeagnus</i> [el-e-ag'-nus] or [ee-le-ag'-nus] An- cient Greek, a kind of Willow, or from "elaios" olive.	
<i>angustifolia</i> [an-gus-ti-fo'-le-ah] Narrow-leaf.	
Small picturesque tree with slender silvery leaves and small very fragrant yellow flowers. Ornamental silvery-gray fruit hangs on through winter. Hardy and drought resistant. Grows rapidly when young and slower when old.	8-10 foot \$2.00, 6-8 foot \$1.50.
<b>Fraxinus lanceolata, GREEN ASH</b>	<b>60'</b>
<i>Fraxinus</i> [frak'-si-nus] Ancient Latin.	
<i>lanceolata</i> [lan-se-oh-lay'-tah] Like a lance, long and narrow.	
A good shade tree of medium slow growth, good shape and disease free.	
1 1/2-2 inch \$2.50, 1-1 1/2 inch \$1.75, 4-5 foot 75¢	

## Trees

### **Gleditsia triacanthos inermis, THORNLESS**

#### **HONEY LOCUST**

60'

*Gleditsia* [gle-dit'-si-ah] From G. Gleditsch, Berlin  
botanic garden.

*triacanthus* [tri-a-can'-thus] Three-thorned.

*inermis* [in-er'-mus] Without thorns.

A beautifully-picturesque shade tree of medium slow growth. Very free from diseases and insect pests and can stand drouth.

1½-2 inch \$2.50, 1-1½ inch \$2.00, 6-8 foot \$1.50

### **Gymnocladus dioica, KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE 60'**

*Gymnocladus* [jim-nok'-lah-dus] Greek for naked branches.

*dioica* [dy-ee'-sha] Stamine and pistillate flowers on separate plants.

● A useful shade tree for Colorado. Slow growing and disease resistant. Very large compound leaves and corky gray bark.

6-8 foot \$2.00, 4-5 foot \$1.50, 3-4 foot \$1.00

### **Juglans nigra, BLACK WALNUT 80'**

*Juglans* [joo'-glans] From Latin "javis glans" meaning "nut of Jupiter."

*nigra* [ny'-gra] Black.

Slow growth and deep roots. Bears edible nuts. Should be transplanted when small.

1½-2 inch \$2.50, 1-1½ inch \$1.75, 6-8 foot \$1.50

### **Koelreuteria paniculata, GOLDENRAIN TREE or VARNISH TREE 20'**

*Koelreuteria* [kel-roo-tee'-ri-ah] From J. G. Koelreuter, 1773.

*paniculata* [pan-ik'-u-la-tah] With flowers in panicles.

Large panicles of white and yellow flowers followed by ornamental seed pods. Usually grown as a large shrub. Only half hardy here but well worth trying.

5-6 foot \$2.50, 3-4 foot \$1.50

### **Malus baccata, SIBERIAN CRAB 25'**

*Malus* [May-lus] Greek for apple.

*baccata* [bak-kay'-tah] Berried.

Fragrant flowers, pink in bud, opening white. Edible red and yellow fruit.

6-8 foot \$1.50

### **Malus dolga, HANSEN RED CRAB 12'**

*dolga* [doll'-ga] An Indian name.

A good crab for Colorado. White flowers and brilliant red fruit excellent for jelly.

6-8 foot \$3.00

### **Malus floribunda, JAPANESE FLOWERING CRAB 15'**

*floribunda* [flori-bun'-da] Free-flowering, blooming profusely.

Before the leaves appear it is covered with rose-red buds which break into masses of whitish flowers. Showy reddish pea-sized fruit on long stems in fall. Dense spreading growth.

6-8 foot \$3.00

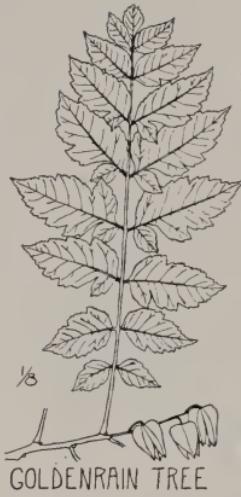
### **Malus halliana parkmanii, PARKMAN CRAB 12'**

*halliana* [hall-e-an'-ah] From Hall.

*parkmanii* [park'-man-i] Parkman's selection from Hall's species.

Picturesque habit of growth. Rosy red double flowers on thread-like stems. One of the most attractive, but tender.

2-3 foot \$2.00



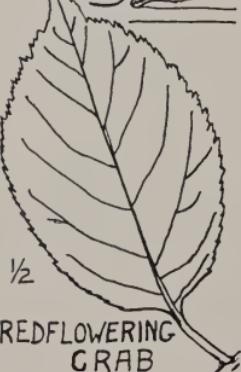
GOLDENRAIN TREE



JAPANESE  
FLOWERING  
CRAB

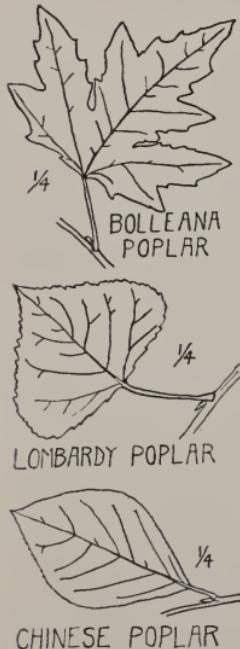


PARKMAN  
CRAB



REDFLOWERING  
CRAB

## Trees



<b>Malus hopa, REDFLOWERED CRAB</b>	<b>12'</b>
<i>hopa</i> [hope'-ah] Sioux Indian for "beautiful."	
Probably the best flowering crab for Colorado. Rose-red flowers and small fruit which is red inside and out.	8-10 foot \$4.00, 3-4 foot 75c
<b>Malus ioensis, PRAIRIE CRAB</b>	<b>15'</b>
<i>ioensis</i> [i-o-en'-sis] From Iowa.	
Single pink flowers. This is the parent of the familiar Bechtels Crab, and is preferred by some because it drops its petals as they fade, avoiding the objectional feature of the Bechtels.	4-5 foot \$1.00
<b>Malus ioensis plena, BECHTEL CRAB</b>	<b>12'</b>
<i>plena</i> [plee'-nah] Full, Double flower.	
The most common flowering crab. A mass of double pink fragrant flowers in May. Its one fault is that the faded petals remain on the tree for weeks after blooming giving a ragged appearance.	5-6 foot \$4.50, 4-5 foot \$3.50, 3-4 foot \$2.50
<b>Malus niedzwetzkyana, RED-VEIN CRAB</b>	<b>15'</b>
<i>niedzwetzkyana</i> [niid-zwet'-ki-an-a] for Niedzwetzky, a Pole.	
Attractive red flowers, fruit, leaves and wood.	6-8 foot \$3.00
<b>Malus sargentii, SARGENT CRAB</b>	<b>6'</b>
<i>sargentii</i> [sar-gent'-eye] For Charles S. Sargent	
Spreading almost shrubby habit. White flowers with yellow anthers. Scarlet fruit hanging on late.	2-3 foot \$1.25
<b>Malus scheideckeri, SCHEIDECKER CRAB</b>	<b>15'</b>
<i>scheideckeri</i> [she-deck'-er-i] For Scheidecker.	
Partly-double bright pink flowers which last a long time. Waxy yellow fruit. Pyramidal habit of growth.	4-5 foot \$2.00
<b>Malus</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>RED-SILVER CRAB</b></span>	<b>15'</b>
Large, red, partly double flowers. Leaves are dark red to green, silvery underneath, and partly cut-leaf. Something different and attractive all summer.	4-5 foot \$2.00
<b>Malus thiefera, TEA CRAB</b>	<b>20'</b>
<i>theifera</i> [the-if'-era] Tea-bearing.	
Stiff irregular habit. Covered in spring with a cloud of rose-pink blossoms which change to blush white. Small greenish-yellow fruit.	6-8 foot \$3.00
<b>Populus alba bolleana, BOLLEANA POPLAR</b>	<b>80'</b>
<i>Populus</i> [pop'-u-lus] Ancient Latin name.	
<i>alba</i> [al'-bah] White.	
<i>bolleana</i> [boll-e-an'-na] From Dr. C. Bolle, 1872.	
The best of the slender columnar type of poplar. Has smooth green bark and leaves which are white on the underside. The poplars are quick growing short lived trees. They are shallow rooted and require a great deal of water, and are also subject to disease and insect pests. They are rank feeders, robbing the surrounding soil of water and food for a great distance. These are effective for tall background hedges or to emphasize vertical lines.	2-3 inch \$4.00, 1 1/2-2 inch \$3.00, 4-5 foot 75c
<b>Populus nigra italicica, LOMBARDY POPLAR</b>	<b>60'</b>
<i>nigra</i> [ny'-gra] Black.	
<i>italicica</i> [it-tal'-i-ka] From Italy.	
Habit of growth similar to Bolleana Poplar, but has leaves and bark similar to the Cottonwood. Was planted in old Italian gardens.	4-5 foot 75c

## Trees

<b>Populus simoni, CHINESE POPLAR</b>	<b>60'</b>
<i>simoni [si'-mon-i] For Simon.</i>	
A little broader and looser than Lombardy. Unique leaves, being broadly rounded at the tip and smaller at the base.	12-15 ft. \$2.50, 4-5 ft. 75c
<b>Prunus americana, WILD PLUM</b>	<b>N. 12'</b>
<i>Prunus [proo'-nus] Plum, prune, cherry family.</i>	
<i>americana [a-mare-i-kan'-ah] From America.</i>	
The native wild plum. Under cultivation frequently produces good plums. Used for a tall hardy background. Beautiful when in bloom.	4-5 foot 75c
<b>Prunus serotina, EASTERN BLACK CHERRY</b>	<b>60'</b>
<i>serotina [se-rot'-i-nah] Slow or late flowering or fruiting.</i>	
Beautiful, slow-growing, but vigorous shade tree, with glossy leaves and finger-like clusters of fragrant flowers, followed by small black berries.	6-8 foot \$1.50
<b>Robinia neo-mexicana, NEW-MEXICAN LOCUST</b>	<b>N. 15'</b>
<i>Robinia [roh-bin'-i-ah] From J. and V. Robin, French herbalists.</i>	
<i>neo-mexicana [ne-o-mex-i-can'-ah] From New Mexico.</i>	
Large heads of pink flowers. Thorny, and dwarf irregular growth. Very hardy, and thought to be more resistant to the locust borer.	4-6 foot 75c
<b>Sorbus aucuparia, EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH</b>	<b>20'</b>
<i>Sorbus [sor'-bus] Ancient Latin name.</i>	
<i>aucuparia [au-keu-pay'-ri-ah] To catch birds.</i>	
A handsome little tree, with feather-like foliage and showy clusters of orange berries in autumn. Attractive yellow-brown bark.	6-8 foot \$3.00, 5-6 foot \$2.00
<b>Ulmus americana, AMERICAN ELM</b>	<b>80'</b>
<i>Ulmus [ul'-mus] Ancient Latin name.</i>	
Our most common shade and street tree. Largely planted in the past and still one of the best for this region. Subject to attacks of elm scale and must be sprayed if they are found.	2-3 in. \$4.00
1½-2 in. \$2.50, 1½-2 in. \$1.75, 6-8 ft. \$1.25	
<b>Ulmus americana moline, MOLINE ELM</b>	<b>80'</b>
<i>moline [mo-lean'] From Moline.</i>	
Erect form of American Elm. A possible substitute for Bolleana Poplar.	1½-2 inch \$3.00
<b>Ulmus amersino, HYBRID ELM</b>	<b>50'</b>
<i>amersino [am-er-si'-no] From American and Chinese [sinensis] Hybrid.</i>	
● A cross between the Chinese and American elm. Leaves and branchlets like the American, but habit of growth more like the Chinese. Very rapid growing. A new thing but it seems to have great possibilities.	4-6 inch \$8.00
3-4 inch \$6.00, 2-3 in. \$3.50, 1½-2 in. \$2.50	
<b>Ulmus pumila CHINESE ELM</b>	<b>60'</b>
<i>pumila [peu'-mi-lah] Dwarf.</i>	
Grows about twice as fast as the American Elm. The leaves are smaller and branches more slender. A nicely-shaped beautiful tree when young, but subject to wind and snow damage unless properly and frequently trimmed.	3-4 inch \$4.00, 2-3 inch \$3.00, 1-2 inch \$1.50



BLACK WALNUT

# PLAN and PLANT EARLY



We urge you to make plans for your anticipated plantings early, so that there will be no delay when the frost is finally out of the ground and it is suitable weather to transplant plants. As we do not encourage fall plantings we must work hard and efficiently in spring to get everything done on time.

The lists and descriptions in this catalog are arranged to help you to select just the proper plant for each of your requirements. First decide just what effects you want in your grounds, then select the plants which will produce these effects to best advantage.

You have probably noticed garden pictures in books or magazines and beautiful effects in your friend's gardens which you would like to duplicate in your own. Plan definitely for these improvements now.

## SMALL TREES, Flowering or Unusual

A cottonwood is a beautiful tree—in its place,—but its place is not on the average city lot. Most of the American Elm and Soft Maple planted in Denver during Mayor Speer's time were much too close together ever to make healthy beautiful trees.

There is a need for trees suitable for planting on city lots which will never get too large. There is also need for more blooming trees, and a greater variety of trees. We have suggested below a list of trees filling these requirements, which might be more generally planted. Some of these are usually seen as large shrubs, but they may be trimmed to form good small trees.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| FLOWERING CRABS, White<br>to red fl. usually red fruit. | BIRD CHERRY, White fl. red<br>fruit.   |
| HAWTHORNS, White fl. red fr.                            | CHOKECHERRY, White fl.<br>black fruit. |
| GOLDEN RAIN TREE, Yellow<br>flower.                     | NANKING CHERRY, Pink fl.<br>red fruit. |
| JAPANESE TREE LILAC,<br>White fl.                       | BUCKTHORN, Black berries.              |
| CATALPA, White fl. long pods.                           | SMOOTH SUMAC, Red berries.             |
| CHERRIES, White fl. Edible fr.                          | BLUE-STEM WILLOW, Blue<br>stems.       |
| MTN. ASH., Orange berries.                              | BUFFALO BERRY, Gray leaves             |
| GINNALA MAPLE, Red fall<br>leaves.                      | LATE LILAC, Pink, fragrant<br>flower.  |
| M T N. A L D E R, Miniature<br>“cones.”                 | TAMARIX, Pink plumes.                  |
| SIBERIAN PEA, Yellow flowers                            | Highbush CRANBERRY, red<br>fruit.      |
| EUONYMUS, Red and orange<br>fruit.                      | NANNYBERRY, White fl.<br>black fruit.  |
| SEA-BUCKTHORN, Gray foli-<br>age.                       | MOUNTAIN BIRCH, Graceful<br>habit.     |
| REDLEAF PLUM, red leaves.                               |  |

# PERENNIALS

Figure at right of name indicates average mature height.

We introduce to you this year a new department. We would also like to introduce Miss Alice Wood who has grown these perennials. Miss Wood has been giving us valuable assistance in the office this past season as well as supervising the planting and growing of these plants in a plot at Arapahoe Acres. She has had considerable training, and we invite you to let her assist you in the planning of new perennial borders or the remodelling of old ones.

We have put off stocking perennials until we were able to make our line of trees and shrubs more nearly complete, and there was someone capable of taking care of them. The list of perennials is far from complete, but Miss Wood plans to add desirable varieties each year. From the 90 varieties already planted she has chosen some of the newer introductions and a few old favorites to list below. Prices are 35c each, four of one kind for \$1.00, except where otherwise noted. Prices are net.

<b>Aquilegia, Mrs. Scott Elliott, COLUMBINE</b>	<b>2'</b>
<b>Asclepias tuberosa, BUTTERFLYWEED</b>	<b>1½'-2½'</b>
Brilliant orange flower blooming July and August.	
<b>Baptisia australis, FALSE INDIGO</b>	<b>3'</b>
Dark blue pea-shaped flowers in June. Resembles Lupine.	
<b>Buddleia Charming, PINK BUTTERFLY BUSH</b>	<b>6'</b>
Spikes of lavender pink flowers late summer.	75c
<b>Campanula carpatica, CARPATHIAN BELLFLOWER</b>	<b>8"</b>
One of the best edging plants. Clear blue flowers in summer.	
<b>Ceratostigma plumbaginoides, PLUMBAGO</b>	<b>1'</b>
Beautiful deep blue flowers with glossy foliage which turns red in fall. Blooms late summer until frost.	35c each
<b>Chrysanthemum coccineum, PAINTED DAISY</b>	<b>2'</b>
JAMES KELWAY. Dark red. Blooms in June and late summer.	
<b>Chrysanthemums, Hardy</b>	
ALGONQUIN. A superior variety bearing gold flowers on long stems September until frost. Hardy.	3'
AMELIA OR PINK CUSHION. Blooms profusely August-September.	1'
AMELIA, WHITE CUSHION. Similar to above.	1'
GLORY OF SEVEN OAKS. Yellow. Late Aug. until frost.	2'
	40c each, 3 for \$1.00
<b>Chrysanthemum maximum, SHASTA DAISY</b>	<b>2'</b>
ALASKA. Large white. Blooms freely. Excellent cut flower.	
<b>Delphinium, Pacific Giant hybrids.</b>	<b>3-4'</b>
GALAHAD SERIES. Clear white flower on strong stems.	
GUINEVERE SERIES. Lavender pink with white bee.	
KING ARTHUR. Royal violet with white bee.	
SUMMER SKIES SERIES. Light blue with white bee.	
50c to 75c each depending on size of plants.	
<b>Dianthus deltoides, Brilliant. Carmine flowers June-July.</b>	<b>6"</b>
<b>Dianthus superbus, Loveliness. Delicate mauve flowers.</b>	<b>8"</b>
<b>Dicentra spectabilis. Old fashioned BLEEDING HEART.</b>	50c
<b>Geum chiloense, Mrs. Bradshaw. Crimson flowers in summer.</b>	35c

**Hemerocallis, DAYLILY**

3-4'

FLORHAM.	Golden yellow with frilled petals.	June.	50c
FULVA VAR. KWANSO.	Double flowering Tawny Daylily.	July-August.	
HYPERION,	Finest canary yellow Daylily.	July-Aug.	\$1.00
LEMONA.	Pale lemon yellow.	July-August flowering.	50c
	Daylilies are easy to grow, thriving in sun or partial shade.		

**Iris germanica, TALL BEARDED IRIS**

DEPUTE NOMBLOT.	S, coppery red.	F, claret crimson.	
			48" 25c
ELEANOR ROOSEVELT.	Dark purple.	Blooms again in fall.	25c
FRIEDA MOHR.	Large lilac-rose bicolor.	Fragrant.	38" 20c
HENRI RIVIERE.	Pastel-type, S, yellow.	F. lilac.	38" 30c
NO-WE-TA.	Our pinkest iris.		33" 25c
PLUIE D'OR.	Golden yellow self.		36" 25c
PRES. PILKINGTON.	Exquisite blend of buff and lavender.		40" 25c
SAN FRANCISCO.	One of finest plicatas.	White with blue.	20c
SANGREAL.	Yellow.	Spring and fall flowering.	28" 35c
SENSATION.	Cornflower blue self.	Fragrant.	36" 25c

**Liatris pycnostachya**

4'

Rosy purple flowers borne on spikes 4' tall. Unusual plant.  
Blooms August and September.

**Oenothera missouriensis, OZARK SUNDROP.**

Large golden flowers on low plants. Good rock garden plant.

**Pentstemon laevigatus.** White and lilac flowers. June-July.

2-3'

**Pentstemon torreyi.** Scarlet flowers June to August. 4'**Phlox decussata. TALL HARDY PHLOX.**

ELIZABETH CAMPBELL.	Salmon pink.	Medium height.	40c
FUERBRAND.	Brilliant orange scarlet.	Medium height.	
LORAINE. (Andrews)	Light rose-red, carmine eye.		50c
MRS. JENKINS.	White.	Late flowering.	Medium height.
SILVERTON. (Andrews)	Pale lavender.	Medium height.	50c
SNOWCAP. (Andrews)	Large white florets.	Medium to tall.	50c

**Platycodon grandiflorum, BALLOONFLOWER.**

1½-2'

Balloonlike buds and blue flowers in summer.

**Salvia azurea grandiflora.** Sky-blue flowers in August. 3'**Scabiosa japonica.** Lovely violet-blue flowers in summer.

1½'

**Thalictrum minus adiantifolium, MEADOWRUE.**

1'

Foliage plant with small yellow flowers June to July.

**Veronica incana.** Gray foliage. Blue flowers July-Aug. 1'**Veronica spicata.** Spikes of blue flowers in summer. 1½'**Viola cornuta. TUFTED PANSY.**

ARKWRIGHT RUBY. Fragrant, velvety. Blooms all summer.  
JERSEY GEM. Large blue flowers all summer.

# HELPS IN SELECTION

We have arranged the following lists hoping that they may help in selecting the right plant for each particular situation that you have. If you will call us we shall be glad to give you further advice as to proper trees and shrubs for your needs.

## Enduring Partial Shade

Snowberry	Coralberry	Dogwood
Privets	Barberry	Thimbleberry
Spireas	Forsythia	Sumac
Honeysuckles	Elderberry	Cinquefoil
Arrowwood	Ninebark	Mock Orange
Gooseberry	Currants	Lilacs
Cotoneaster	Euonymus	Hazel
Buckthorn	Buffaloberry	Willow

## Thriving in Hot, Dry Places

Siberian Pea	Buckthorn	Ponderosa Pine
Russian Olive	Sand Cherry	Cherrystone Juniper
Barberry	Native Clematis	Colorado Juniper
Mountain Mahogany	Three-leaf Sumac	Green Ash
Cinquefoil	Mugho Pine	Honey Locust
Tamarix	Indigobush	Chinese Elm
Sumac	Rock Spirea	Buffalo berry
Shrub Roses	Rose Acacia	Sea-buckthorn
Matrimony Vine	Squaw Currant	Lilac
Leadplant	Cotoneaster	Spireas
Alpine Currant	Colutea	

## Tolerating Alkaline Soil

Tamarix	Leadplant	Matrimony Vine
Russian Olive	Spireas	Cherrystone Juniper
Honey Locust	Lilacs	Chinese Elm
Sumac	Rose-acacia	Buckthorn
Honeysuckle	Poplars	Siberian Pea

## Valuable for Fall Color

Sumac	Ginnala Maple	Barberry
Dwarf Ninebark	Hawthorn	Cotoneaster
Meadow Rose	Red-leaf Rose	Arrowwood
Native Maple	Englemann Ivy	Euonymus

## For Special Effects

Russian Olive, Buffaloberry, Sea-buckthorn, and Leadplant for silvery-gray leaves and picturesque habit of growth.

Red-leaf Roses, Barberry and Plum for red foliage all summer.

Sumac, Tree-of-Heaven and Hercules Club for Tropical effect.

Tamarix for feathery foliage.

Snow Garland Spirea for fine light green foliage.

Siberian Pea, Mock Orange and Euonymus for tall slim growth.

Prairie Rose, Sand Cherry, Trailing forsythia, Lilac honeysuckle and Wild Gooseberry for covering banks.

Bolleana Poplar for smooth green bark, tall habit of growth, and silvery leaves.

Bladder Senna and Hoptree for large silvery seeds.

Catalpa, Tree-of-Heaven and Honey Locust for picturesque seeds.

Soft Maple for silvery branches.

Willow for early spring color of branches.

## Shrubs Classified as to Height

### TALL (Over 6 feet)

Acer ginnala, Ginnala Maple  
Acer glabrum, Mountain Maple  
Acer tataricum, Tartar. Maple.  
Alnus, Mountain Alder.  
Amorpha fruticosa, Indigobush  
Aralia spinosa, Hercules Club  
Betula, Rocky Mtn. Birch.  
Caragana arb., Siberian Pea  
Crataegus, Thicket Hawthorn  
Crataegus, Brilliant Hawthorn  
Crataegus, Colorado Hawthorn  
Crataegus, Cockspur Hawthorn  
Crataegus, Downy Hawthorn  
Crataegus, English Hawthorn.  
Crataegus, Paul's Scarlet Haw  
Elaeagnus, Russian Olive  
Euonymus atro. Wahoo  
Euonymus euro. Burning Bush  
Euonymus, Yeddo Euonymus  
Euonymus planipes, Euonymus  
Fontanesia fortunei  
Forsythia fortunei, Goldenbells  
Forsythia, Showy Forsythia  
Hippophaea, Sea-Buckthorn  
Ligustrum, English Privet  
Ligustrum, Thompson Privet  
Ligustrum, Regel Privet  
Lonicera, Late Honeysuckle  
Lonicera, Morrow Honeysuckle  
Lonicera, Red Bush Honeysuckle  
Lonicera, Zabell's Honeysuckle  
Maclura, Osage Orange  
Philadelphus  
Big Sw. Mockorange  
Physocarpus, Common Ninebark  
Prunus, Purpleleaf Plum  
Prunus, Chokecherry  
Prunus, Bird or Pin Cherry  
Prunus, Nanking Cherry  
Prunus, Double-flowering Plum  
Ptelea, Hop Tree or Waferash  
Rhamnus, Common Buckthorn  
Rhamnus, Chadwick Buckthorn  
Rhamnus, Dahanian Buckthorn  
Rhus cotinus, Smoke Tree  
Rhus glabra, Smooth Sumac  
Rhus typhina, Staghorn Sumac  
Rosa rugosa, Hugonis Rose  
Rosa rubrifolia, Redleaf Rose  
Sambucus, Cutleaf Elder  
Salix irrorata, Bluestem Willow  
Shepherdia, Silver Buffaloberry  
Sorbus, Western Mountain Ash  
Syringa, Japanese Lilac  
Syringa, Persian Lilac  
Syringa villosa, Late Lilac  
Syringa, Common Lilac  
Syringa, French Hybrid Lilacs  
Syringa, Hungarian Lilac  
Syringa reflexa, Nodding Lilac  
Tamarix hispida, Tamarix  
Viburnum, Cranberry Bush  
Viburnum, Wayfaring tree  
Viburnum lentago, Nannyberry  
Viburnum, Sargent's Cranberry  
Viburnum prunifolium, Blackhaw  
Viburnum, Snowball

### MEDIUM (3 to 6 feet)

Buddleia, Butterfly Bush  
Cercocarpus, Mtn. Mahogany  
Colutea, Bladder Senna  
Cornus stolon, Red-twigs Dogwood  
Cornus, Goldentwig Dogwood  
Cotoneaster acutifolia, Peking C.  
Corylus rostrata, Hazelnut  
Cydonia, Flowering Quince  
Euonymus, Winged Euonymus  
Exochorda, Pearl Bush  
Forsythia ovata, Korean  
Hibiscus, Mallow Marvel  
Holodiscus, Rock Spirea  
Kolkwitzia, Beauty Bush  
Lonicera, Sakhalin Honeysuckle  
Lycium, Matrimony Vine  
Philadelphus, Bouquet Blanc M.O.,  
Lemoine Mockorange, Virgin-  
al Mockorange.  
Physocarpus, Dwarf Ninebark  
Prunus besseyi, Sandcherry  
Prunus, Flowering Almond  
Rhamnus, Glossy Buckthorn  
Rhodotypos, Jetbead  
Rhus, Rocky Mountain Sumac,  
Cutleaf and Threeleaf Sumac.  
Ribes, Black Currant  
Ribes cereum, Squaw Currant  
Ribes aureum, Golden Currant  
Robinia, Rose Acacia  
Rosa, Austrian Copper Rose  
Rosa, Persian Yellow Rose  
Rosa setigera, Prairie Rose  
Rubus, Thimbleberry  
Shepherdia, Russet Buffaloberry  
Sorbaria, False Spirea  
Spirea, Snow Garland Spirea  
Spirea, Double Bridal Wreath  
Spirea, Reeves Spirea  
Spirea, Korean Spirea  
Spirea, Bridal Wreath Spirea  
Symphoricarpu, Snowberry  
Symphoricarpu, Coralberry  
Viburnum dentatum, Arrowwood

### LOW (Under 3 feet)

Amorpha canescens, Leadplant  
Amorpha nana, Dwarf Indigo  
Berberis, Columnberry, Japan-  
ese, Redleaf, Menter and Ko-  
rean Barberry.  
Caragana, Dwarf Pea Shrub  
Forsythia, Weeping Goldenbells  
Lonicera, Native Honeysuckle  
Lonicera, Lilac Honeysuckle  
Physocarpus, Low Ninebark  
Potentilla, Shubby Cinquefoil  
Ribes alpinum, Mountain Currant  
Ribes, Rocky Mtn. Gooseberry  
Rosa blanda, Meadow Rose  
Rosa nitida, Bristly Rose  
Rosa sayi, Native Wild Rose  
Salix purpurea, Dwarf Willow  
Sorbaria, Ash-Leaf Spirea  
Spirea, Frobell's Spirea  
Symphoricarpu, Chenault,  
Spreading, and Mountain  
Snowberry.

# *Planting Suggestions*



The life and growth of a tree or shrub depends as much on how it is planted and cared for later, as on how well it is grown in the nursery and how carefully delivered to you. We want every plant sold by us to grow satisfactorily, so we are interested in having you give it the best possible care after it leaves us.

One essential is to get the plant back into the ground as soon after it is dug as possible. It is very important that a tree's roots be kept covered and moist from the time that it is dug until it is planted again, so if several hours or days must elapse before you can plant your trees you should "heel them in." "Heeling in" is simply temporarily covering the roots with moist soil in a hole or trench.

Dig all the holes for your plants plenty big and loosen up the soil in the bottom. A good rule is that "the harder the hole is to dig the larger it needs to be." This is so that new roots will have plenty of loose soil to get started in. If you run into poor soil, plaster, lime or rubbish when digging holes around a building, it is imperative to remove it all and replace with good soil. Thousands of shrubs planted around buildings, which do not flourish, are the victims of "contractors" soil, rather than being poor nursery stock.

In planting place loose dirt carefully around the roots of each plant as it is held in position in the hole, spreading the roots out in as natural a position as possible. Most shrubs and trees do best when planted at about the same depth as they were in the nursery.

If you can water with a hose, work it, with the nozzle off, down through the loose dirt to the bottom of the hole and soak the soil from the bottom up. This settles the loose soil thoroughly around the roots, which is very essential. Water again within a few days, from the surface, with a slow stream. After this, water only when the ground starts to dry out, but very thoroughly each time. **BE SURE THAT THE WATER ACTUALLY SOAKS DOWN TO THE LOWEST ROOTS.** A thorough watering every one to three weeks is of more benefit than a sprinkling each day.

Do not expect new plants to do well if the soil in which they are planted is filled with tree roots. Poplars, Willows, and Soft Maples are the worst offenders, in this, and will sap the soil of moisture and food for a distance usually greater than their height.

Learn the habits of the trees and shrubs that you get and plant them where they will have the conditions which they like as to sun, soil, and moisture.

The tops of all shrubs and trees should be cut back about one-third when they are transplanted. It is sometimes an unpleasant job to cut off part of a nicely-shaped plant, but it usually will assure a larger and more vigorous plant before fall. Some roots must necessarily be cut when a plant is dug, and if the whole top is left on, it tries to draw more food and water from the soil than the shortened root system can supply.

We are rather fussy about digging our plants with an extra proportion of roots, and try to keep all these roots alive until they reach you, so that there is the least possible shock to the plant.

## Time of Blooming

(In approximate order)

### April

Willows  
Buffalo berry  
Forsythia  
Garland Spirea  
Fl. Almond  
Fl. Currant  
Siberian Pea  
Fl. Quince  
Plums  
Cherries  
Apples  
Double Spirea

### May

Lilacs  
Bird Cherry  
Nanking Cherry  
Honeysuckles  
Flowering Crabs  
Wayfaring bush  
Hawthorns  
Spirea V. H.  
Thimbleberry  
Native Clematis  
Max. Honeysuckle  
Pearl bush  
Yellow shrub roses  
Snowball  
Low Ninebark  
Nannyberry  
Mountain Ash  
Beauty bush

Pink shrub roses  
Late lilacs  
Korean Spirea  
Chokecherry  
Rose-acacia  
Jetbead  
Dogwood  
Ninebark  
Cotoneaster  
Highbush cranberry  
Bladder Senna  
Russian Olive  
Climbing Roses  
Shrubby Cinquefoil  
Elderberry  
Rock Spirea  
Amorpha nana  
Wisteria  
Buckthorn  
Mock Orange  
Euonymus  
Privet  
Arrowwood

### July

Fobel Spirea  
Jap. Lilac  
Tamarix  
Amorpha  
Late Honeysuckle  
Catalpa  
Sorbaria  
Billiard Spirea

Varnish tree  
Leadplant  
Silverlace Vine  
Butterfly bush  
Althea  
Tender Roses  
Large Fl. Clematis  
Mallow Marvel  
Desmodium  
Genista  
Aralia  
Honeysuckle vines  
Trumpet Vine  
Hydrangea  
False spirea  
Autumn Clematis

### September

(Ornamental Fruit)  
Hawthorn  
Roses  
Privet  
Sumac  
Cranberry bush  
Snowberry  
Coralberry  
Barberry  
Euonymus  
Cotoneaster  
Englemann Ivy  
Bittersweet  
Russian Olive

## Fruits Attractive to Birds

Barberry  
Bird Cherry  
Black Cherry  
Buckthorn  
Buffaloberry  
Chokecherry  
Coralberry  
Cotoneaster  
Crabs  
Currants  
Dogwood  
Elderberry

Euonymus  
Englemann Ivy  
Flowering Crab  
Gooseberry  
Hackberry  
Hercules Club  
Honeysuckles  
Hawthorn  
Juniper  
Mountain Ash  
Mulberry  
Nanking Cherry

Ninebark  
Plums  
Privet  
Roses  
Russian Olive  
Sand Cherry  
Snowberry  
Sumac  
Thimbleberry  
Viburnums  
Wild Grapes  
Wild Plums

## Useful for Their Winter Color Effects

Junipers, Pines, Spruce and Firs with evergreen foliage.  
Dogwood, Meadow Rose and Wild Rose with red stems.  
Coralberry, Barberry, Hawthorn, Cranberrybush and Roses for their persistent red fruits.  
Cotoneaster and Buckthorn with black berries.  
Snowberry with white berries.  
Privet, Honeysuckle vine and Euonymus vine with partly evergreen leaves.  
Siberian Pea, Forsythia and Euonymus for green stems.  
Russian Olive for gray berries and stems.  
Mountain Birch and Bird Cherry with smooth red-brown bark.  
Blue-stem Willow with blue-gray stems.



## GUARANTEE

We guarantee all stock sold by us to be true to name, carefully grown and full of life. When these plants are planted by us and are given reasonable care, we guarantee that they will live and grow.

If you will notify us of any plants which have not made proper growth we will replace them at the next planting season, charging you only for the actual cost of planting, which will average 25% of the purchase price.

As we can not govern the later care that you may give these plants we accept no responsibility for those which "go bad" after July first.

We guarantee any of our plants which may be planted by yourself or others only as to their good condition at the time of delivery to you.

Plants ordered after they have started to leaf out are not guaranteed unless they are ordered B&B (balled and burlapped). An extra charge of from 25% to 50% is necessary when this is done.

### LAWNS

Lawns old or new are mostly a headache to us, but someone has to do the work. There are so many invisible things which should be done in making a new lawn that it makes it difficult to put one in as we know it should be done and compete in price with the "ash-hauler" lawn men. Preparation of the ground is very important. The average cost of a new lawn will run around 2c per square foot under normal conditions. We will consider putting in new lawns when a complete landscape job is wanted, but we do not attempt to compete in price with the cheap men and will not agree to put in a lawn at a loss as an inducement to get your nursery order. You pay for a good lawn sooner or later anyhow, so it is better to have a good one at the start. Lawns put in right, definitely do look better and save maintenance costs as the years go by.

We do not supply "lawn men" to cut and water your lawn. An experienced gardener is worth more than the average home owner is willing to pay.

# OUR POLICY

We are not peddlers of nursery stock. With few exceptions, all the plants sold by us are those which we have grown ourselves here in Colorado. We are able to produce plants which are incomparably better than those which have been shipped in, "heeled in" for weeks, or stored for months in a cellar. The trees and shrubs which we raise in our good soil and climate, and with plenty of room and water are always better; usually having more than twice the roots and top than a plant of the same rated size raised in the east. Then we are able to dig these plants freshly as ordered, keep the roots carefully protected, and hurry them back in to the ground in their new location within a few hours. We are always very particular about digging a plant with lots of roots and keeping these roots fresh until replanted.

This system does pay, as we usually produce results the first year with plantings of our stock which would take two or three years with shipped in stock.

## Prices and Terms

Prices quoted in this catalog are for the plants dug, delivered in Denver or vicinity and guaranteed.

We will expect cash as soon as convenient after the goods are delivered or work completed, as these prices do not include the cost of running accounts. However, as this work is so seasonable and must either be done during a short planting season or wait another year, we can usually make some arrangement so that you can make what plantings your year's budget will permit at the proper time and pay as your income comes in.

### DISCOUNTS

We will allow a discount of 5% on all orders amounting to \$10.00 or more if received before April 1st, and 10% on early orders of \$100.00 or more.

Appropriate discounts can be made to dealers, professional landscape men, or others who will share our costs by buying in large quantities, by digging and delivering, or waiving guarantee.

These discounts effective only when bill is paid promptly.

### PLANTING CHARGE

When it is desired to have us plant an order, a planting charge of 25% of the cost of the material will be made. This is the average actual cost. It does cost more to handle stock the way we do. We guarantee stock only as to its condition at delivery unless we plant it ourselves.

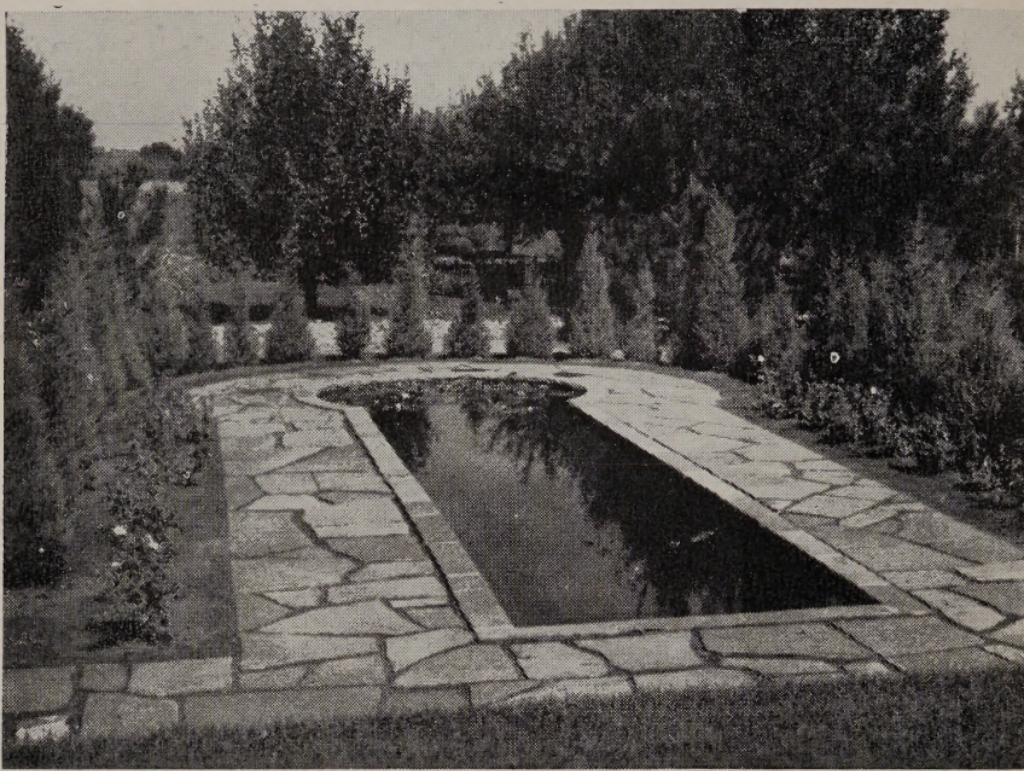
When plants are ordered late in the season after they have started to leaf out we will not guarantee them unless they are ordered balled and burlapped. This costs from 25% to 50%.

## Arapahoe Acres Nursery

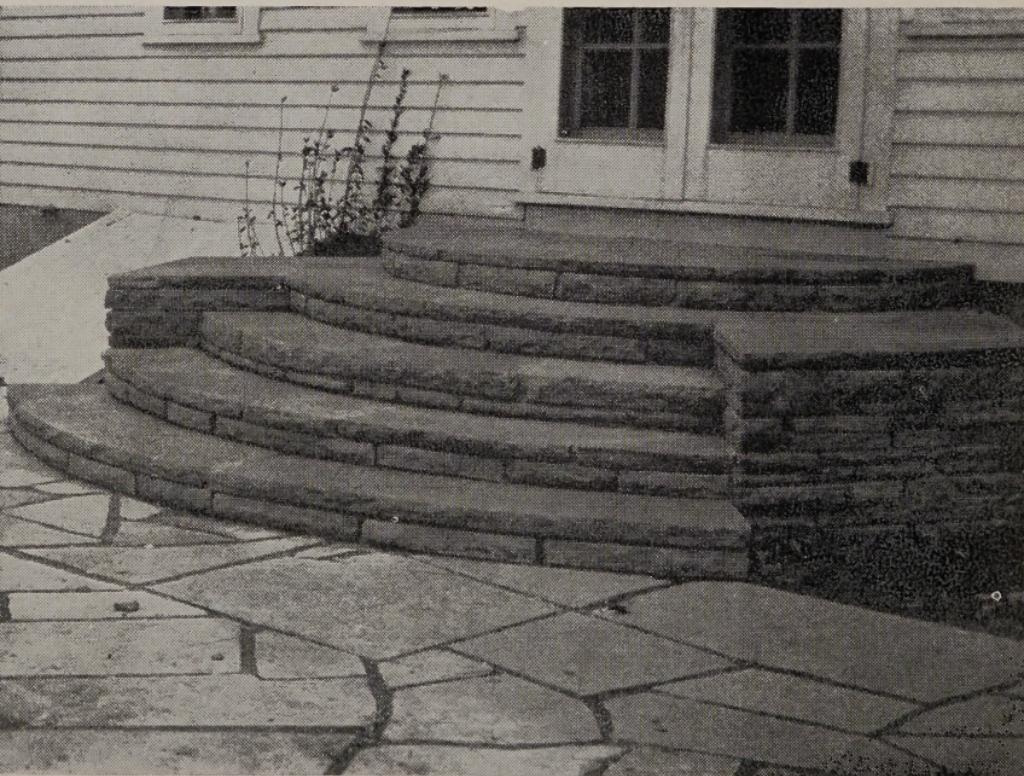
4849 S. Santa Fe Drive, 1 mile north of Littleton, Colo.

GEORGE W. KELLY, Pres. & Manager

Phone Englewood 1295



Two scenes in the garden  
of Mr. and Mrs. Marvin R. Watson,  
6197 W. 38th Street



## OUR SERVICES

We would like to limit our work to the growing and delivering of good nursery stock, but that does not seem possible or practical. Our customers prefer a complete landscape service from plan to finished planting. Also, nursery work is so seasonable that other work must be arranged so that it is possible to keep good trained men over the greater part of the year. Therefore, in the past a large proportion of our work has been making plans, planting, construction and maintenance; and we expect that it will continue to be so.

### PLANS

If you require plans of any extent it will pay you to employ a competent landscape architect. He can suggest possibilities for desirable features which you would never think of, and can usually suggest economies to more than offset the fee he charges. This is the best arrangement, as you are sure to pay this cost one way or another, and may not get the competent advice otherwise.

For smaller improvements we can help you plan and absorb this in the cost of materials. Where it is desirable to draw up detailed plans we will make a charge of 10% to 20% of the cost of the improvements. Drawing a plan "free" just on the chance of getting a job, is expensive; and you know that some one has to pay for it sooner or later. We do not claim to be Landscape Architects, but probably are much better qualified by experience and instinct than many who claim that title.

### REMODELLING

We do many jobs of remodelling old gardens where little new material is involved. Many times a little rearranging of the existing material, with the removal of some overgrown or unsuitable specimens, and addition of a few new and better plants, will make a great improvement; and at small cost.

### FLAGSTONE

There is hardly a new home being built today without flagstone being used somewhere in or about it. This is good, as it is a native material adaptable to a great variety of uses. A flagstone platform, pool, walk or set of steps will add character to a yard. Many horrible concoctions have been thrown together in the past and called rock gardens, but a really well executed naturalistic rock garden is still a thing of beauty and the source of much garden enjoyment. We have built some that we are rather proud of. The illustrations on the opposite page show some of our work.

### TRIMMING

We still find time to do a limited amount of trimming and tree surgery. We enjoy this work and solicit the opportunity of taking care of your trees and shrubs at any time except during the spring planting rush. There is a great difference between doing those things for your trees which help them to become healthy, hardy and beautiful, and simply cutting some limbs from them. It pays to plant healthy long-lived trees and then take care of them. As a general rule trimming on shrubs is best done right after they are through blooming.

### SPRAYING

We are able to take care of the spraying and dusting needs of your shrubs and small plants. We will be glad to recommend reliable concerns who have the suitable power equipment to spray large trees. Most of the American elm trees in Denver should be sprayed every two or three years at least.

### INSPECTIONS

Many home owners ask us to make periodic inspections of their grounds. The average lawn man and gardener will not see many things about your garden which need to be done to maintain its health and beauty. The cost is small and many difficulties can be detected before they become serious.

